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Calendar of the Ryder Collection of Confederate Archives at Tufts College

Prepared by ~
The Historical Records Survey
Division of Professional and Service Projects
Work Projects Administration

The Historical Records Survey
Boston, Massachusetts
1940

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* * * * *

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1940

The Historical Records Survey Program

Sargent B. Child,	National Director
Carl J. Wennerblad,	State Supervisor

Division of Professional and Service Projects

Florence Kerr,	Assistant Commissioner
Robert Y. Phillips,	Regional Supervisor
Harold G. Dunney,	State Director

WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

F.C. Harrington,	Commissioner
John J. McDonough,	Regional Director
Denis W. Delaney,	State Administrator

PREFACE

By authority of a Presidential Letter, the Historical Records Survey was established in January, 1936, under the national direction of Dr. Luther H. Evans, as a federally sponsored project of the Works Progress Administration (now the Work Projects Administration). The program is now under the direction nationally of Sargent B. Child and is included for administrative purposes in the Division of Professional and Service Projects. Since federal sponsorship ceased on August 31, 1939, the sponsorship of the Massachusetts unit of the survey has been undertaken by Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The purpose of the project is to survey, preserve and render accessible historical source materials of all kinds. Its work has fallen naturally into the following main divisions: public records, private manuscripts, church records, early American imprints, historical portraits and newspapers. Practically all historical material falls under one or another of these divisions. In bringing this material under control certain techniques have been found practicable, depending on the nature of the subject matter, and using variously the methods of the inventory, the guide, the calendar, the check list or the index in the publication of the result. For public records, church records and portraits, the method of the inventory has worked best; for historical manuscripts, the guide or, in rare cases where the material was of unusual importance, the calendar; for imprints, the check list; for newspapers and court records, the index; and so on.

The actual work of gathering information concerning historical materials at their place of storage or custody has in most cases been preceded by a most necessary and, for both the custodian and posterity, important task, that of putting records in order; of cleaning, dusting, refiling, and treating them; and, in short, doing everything possible to ensure their preservation. This function of the project, often performed by its workers under almost indescribable conditions of dust, filth, dampness, poor ventilation, and even vermin may well be regarded by future generations as a most important contribution of the survey.

Scarcely less important, however, are the editorial processes to which all field information must be subjected before publication. Here gaps and inadequacies are spotted, inconsistencies reconciled, and order brought out of chaos. In the field of public records it has been found necessary not only to sketch briefly the history of the county or town and its government but also to preface the inventory of each subordinate office or institution with an outline of its development, based upon its own records or upon statutory or other sources. In the inventories of church records, similarly, the preparation of the history of each church

constitutes a task equally arduous with that of locating and listing its records. In Massachusetts two broader works have also been undertaken. The historical background, statutory origin and functioning of county, city, or town offices have been studied with a view to providing satisfactory accounts of the development of county and municipal government generally. These latter undertakings are now happily nearing completion.

In the field of county records the surveys of eight of the fourteen counties of Massachusetts are nearing completion. In that of municipal records, approximately sixty of 350 cities and towns have been covered to date, including several of the more populous. Editorial work is now also proceeding on six of an estimated ten volumes of the inventory of the records of the city of Boston. Some 200 manuscript depositories, large and small, have been surveyed and a preliminary guide to them published. An inventory of the records of Universalist churches in Massachusetts will soon be published, and field work is being carried on in other denominations, particularly in the Unitarian, Congregational, Baptist, and Jewish bodies. A catalogue of portraits painted before 1825 in Massachusetts has been published and editorial work is proceeding on similar listings for the other New England states and New York State. A listing of the publications of the Massachusetts unit of the survey follows at the end of this volume.

The Ryder Collection of Confederate Archives at Tufts College constitutes the most important discovery or re-discovery of manuscripts so far made in Massachusetts by the Historical Records Survey. An account of this discovery is given in the Introduction.

The calendar here presented is principally the work of Miss Cora F. Holbrook of the survey staff, under the direction of Mr. Aron S. Gilmartin, supervisor of the manuscript and church records division of the project. To Miss Holbrook's careful and painstaking scholarship the value and usefulness of the calendar will be due.

The Survey is also indebted to President Leonard Carmichael of Tufts College, also to Mr. Raymond C. Walkley, Librarian of the Tufts College Library, for their cooperation in making the documents available. Dr. Ruhl J. Bartlett head of the department of history at Tufts and Professor Paul H. Buck of the department of history at Harvard both rendered valuable advice. Finally the survey wishes to express its obligation to its Washington editorial office, particularly to Sargent B. Child, Director, and Mrs. Margaret Sherburne Eliot, Assistant Archivist in Charge of Manuscripts Inventories, for advice and assistance and to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Frederic W. Cook, without whose sponsorship the volume would not have been possible.

Carl J. Wennerblad
State Supervisor
Historical Records Survey

INTRODUCTION

In the spring of 1939 Mr. Edward Marquette, archivist on the staff of the Historical Records Survey, had rediscovered in a box of old newspapers in the basement of Miner Hall at Tufts College, Medford, some important documents relating to Universalism. In addition to several letters written by John Murray, father of Universalism in America, the documents included a letter testifying to Murray's good conduct as a chaplain in Colonel Varnum's regiment at the seige of Boston signed by Major General Nathaniel Greene. Another important rediscovery was that of the original letter of Thomas Jefferson to Reverend Thomas Whittemore expressing the ex-Presidents' views against religious sectarianism. Both letters had been known to be at Tufts College but their exact whereabouts was not revealed until the finding by Mr. Marquette.

In another part of the basement at Miner Hall lay a large pile of sand and gravel left from the construction period in 1924. At the suggestion of the building custodian that other documents lay buried beneath this pile of gravel, Mr. Marquette made an examination. He soon uncovered a considerable quantity of old manuscripts. After a preliminary inspection to ascertain the nature of the documents, he reported the discovery to Mr. Raymond J. Walkley, librarian, and also to the newly elected president of the college, Dr. Leonard Carmichael. Both officials were immediately impressed and requested that the documents be carefully inventoried.

It soon became apparent that Mr. Marquette had made one of the most important discoveries of manuscripts in Massachusetts within recent years. The documents were plainly archives of the Confederate States of America, including a few documents from each of the offices of the president, the secretaries of state, war, the navy, the treasury and the Congress. There were also among other records many field reports of military engagements by commanding officers, and, impaled upon three ancient wire spindles, the morning reports, and passes for several months in 1862 and 1863 of the Confederate States Prisons at Richmond.

How these documents found their way to Tufts College is revealed at least in part by the documents themselves (see entries 138-156, incl.). The Reverend William H. Ryder, a Universalist clergyman and pastor of St. Pauls' Church, Chicago, had been granted passage through the lines to Richmond immediately after the fall of the Confederacy in order to collect arms, trophies, curiosities and relics for display at the proposed North Western Sanitary Fair. Arriving at the Confederate capitol building, Reverend Mr. Ryder found a scene of confusion, with documents strewn on the floors in disorder, indicating the haste with which the Confederate officials had fled. He gathered up as many as possible of those remaining and sent them north. At his death the collection was given to Tufts College. It has now been placed for safe-keeping in the custody of the librarian.

Explanatory Notes

Calendar

The rules for calendaring have been seriously violated only twice, namely in entry 18 in which the 455 Morning Reports of the Confederate States Prisons at Richmond have been covered in a single calendar entry, and in entry 49 in which 117 passes to Libby Prison have been similarly summarized. In justification of this procedure it was felt that the Morning Reports of arrivals, departures and number of inmates at the prison, being identical in form, might well be presented in the calendar in a single entry, especially since it is intended that the specific data they afford be tabulated in a separate publication.[1] The prison passes, similarly, were identical in form and could well be covered by a single entry, while the names of persons mentioned in them could be shown in a supplementary index.[2]

It should be noted that entries 138 to 156 describe documents which pertain to the history of the collection and are not really an intrinsic part of it. They are left in the calendar, however, because they give a logical and indeed a chronological account of the origin of the collection which is of considerable interest in itself. Entries 157 to 218 describe the undated documents of the collection, many of which are fragmentary or incomplete, but all of which are interesting.

Indexes

A general subject index and a series of supplementary indexes lettered from A to R have been provided. The general subject index is intended to cover the text of the calendar proper. It is customary in calendaring, however, to include names of persons in the calendar entry only if twelve or less names appear in a document; and to omit all names from the entry if more than twelve appear. In cases where names are omitted from the calendar entry entirely, therefore, it has been deemed advisable to include them in special supplementary indexes. References to names of individuals should therefore be sought in both the general subject index and all the supplementary indexes. The statement "first name unknown", which appears frequently in the indexes, indicates either that the manuscript is not clear concerning which individual is meant by a given surname; or that the manuscript is so incomplete that the person cannot be identified; or, finally, that more research time would be required for identification than it was felt could be spared. Military titles, unless otherwise indicated, are those of the Confederate army.

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1. Works Projects Administration, Historical Records Survey, The Morning Reports of the Confederate States Prisons, Richmond, Virginia, March 1862-December 1863, Boston, 1940

2. Supplementary Index D, p. 153

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THE RYDER COLLECTION OF CONFEDERATE ARCHIVES

1861 May 8 — COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA. To Edward J. ARMSTRONG.
Commission as captain in the Active Volunteer Forces of Virginia.
"Duplicate. Hdw. on ptd. form. Signed by John Letcher. 1 p. 24 cm x 20 cm. Seal of Virginia affixed. (1)
On verso: June 11, 1861. Notarized by Joseph J. White, Richmond, Va.

1861 May 23 — Poll book of votes cast at headquarters of Col. Robert T. Preston, Camp of Virginia Volunteers near Lynchburg (Va.), by those absent from home in the military service of the state, on the ratification or rejection of an ordinance to amend the Constitution of Virginia on the subject of taxation as adopted at the Virginia Convention, Apr. 26, 1861; John W. Dinguid, officer conducting the election; (notation on cover:) "For Amendment 422, Against it 57."
Signed by Col. R. C. W. Radford and Maj. Robert C. Allen, Commissioners superintending the election. 19 pp. 30 cm x 19 cm. (2)
Certified by William M. Burwell, Clerk; sworn to before Col. J(ubal) A(nderson) Early, Commanding.

1861 May 23 — Poll book of votes cast at headquarters of Col. Robert T. Preston, Camp of Virginia Volunteers near Lynchburg (Va.), by those absent from home in the military service of the state, on the ratification or rejection of "an ordinance to repeal the ratification of the Constitution of the United States of America by the State of Virginia and to resume all the rights and powers granted under said Constitution"; John W. Dinguid, officer conducting the election; (notation on cover:) "Vote for Secession 485, Against it 000."
Signed by Col. R. C. W. Radford and Maj. Robert C. Allen, Commissioners superintending the election. 19 pp. 30 cm x 19 cm. (3)
Certified by R. C. Wilson, Clerk; commissioners, superintendent, and clerk sworn by Col. J(ubal) A(nderson) Early, Commanding.

1861 May 23 — Poll book of votes cast at Massie's Tobacco Factory near Lynchburg (Va.), by volunteers in the military service of the state who are absent from home and stationed in Lynchburg, on the ratification or rejection of an ordinance to amend the Constitution of Virginia on the subject of taxation, as adopted at the Virginia Convention, Apr. 26, 1861; 329 voted for, and 30 against, ratification; (notation on cover:) "For Amendment 329, Against it 0."
Signed by C. M. Stigleman, P. Hariston, A. L. Pitzer, Commissioners, and J. W. Shelton, Superintendent. 13 pp. 30 cm x 19 cm. (4)

(5-8)

1861 May 23 — Certified by B. P. Elliott, Clerk; commissioners, superintendent, and clerk sworn by Col. J(ubal) A(nderson) Early, Commanding.

1861 May 27 — G. W. HAMMOND, James T. BAKER, Wright SMITH, Commissioners appointed by the court to superintend precincts, and James BUCK, Conductor at Court House, Alleghany County Court, Clerk's Office (Va.).

Certification of election held May 23, 1861, at which votes were cast for ratification of Ordinance of Secession and election of senators, Board of Public Works, House of Delegates, and magistrates; (signatures copied).

Copy. 1 p. 31 cm x 20 cm. (5)

Attested by W(illia)m G. Holloway, Deputy Clerk of Alleghany County, June 20, 1861.

1861 June 29 — Charles W. NEWLON. To STATE OF VIRGINIA. Receipt for bill of $325 for two horses, wagon, and harness.

D.S. 1 p. 20 cm x 14 cm. (6)

Certified by E. J. Armstrong, Quartermaster, Beverly, Va.

On verso: "Duplicate."

1861 July 13 — Col. W(illia)m B. TALIAFERRO, Commanding, 23d Reg(imen)t, V(irgini)a Vol(unteer)s.

Report of action at Carrock's Ford; "we moved the same day into Virginia as far as Greenland in Hardy County. After seven days arduous march we reached this place"; (signature copied; for names of killed and wounded, see Supplementary Index, A).

Copy made Mar. 6, 1862, signed by John Withers, A(ssistant) A(djutant) Gen(era)l. 2 pp. 25 cm x 20 cm. First p. or pp. missing. (7)

1861 Aug. 11 — Col. John R. GRATIOT, Commanding, 3d Regiment, Arkansas Volunteers, Headquarters near Springfield, Mo.

Report, per Adjt. Gran. Wilcox, of killed, wounded, and missing, in battle at Wilson's Creek, Aug. 10, 1861; (for names of killed, wounded, and missing, see Supplementary Index, B; signatures copied).

Copy. 3 pp. 40 cm x 25 cm. (8)

Signed in another hand, at foot of page, R. H. Chilton, A(ssistant) Adj(utan)t Gen(era)l.

1861 Sept. 25 — A. M. BASTABLE, Acting Ass(istan)t Q(uarter)master, Camp Barton, Va. To PAYMASTER for the State of Virginia.

1861, Sept. 25 — Complaint that troops have received no pay for more than four months; dissatisfaction so great that many threaten to go to their homes unless assurance is given that pay is forthcoming; suggests a paymaster be sent "who will work."
L.S. 1 p. 21 cm x 19 cm. (9)

1861 Nov. 16 — S(tephen) R. MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy. (Confederate States of America).
Estimate of amount required for "Contingent enumerated", in addition to amount already appropriated for year ending Mar. 31, 1862.
D.S. 2 pp. 31 cm x 20 cm. (10)

1861 Nov. 16 — S(tephen) R. MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy, (Confederate States of America).
Estimate of amount required for equipment and repair of vessels of the navy, for year ending Mar. 31, 1862, in addition to what has already been appropriated.
D.S. 1 p, 31 cm x 20 cm. (11)

1862 Jan. 11 — (Brig. Gen. Gideon J. PILLOW), Headquarters, 1st Brigade, 1st Division, Lt. Gen. (William J.) Hardee's Corps, Camp near Tullahoma (Tenn.). To T(heo.) O'HARA, A(cting) A(ssistant) A(djutant) Gen(era)l.
Assigned Jan. 2 by Gen. (Braxton) Bragg to command of brigade composed of 18th, 26th, 28th, 32d, and 45th Tennessee regiments, with Capt. Moses Field's Battery, which was later commanded by Lt. R. M. Anderson; 32d Regiment, commanded by Colonel Cook, not in action due to reduced strength caused by past service; report of movements of Pillow's Brigade; constituted attacking force to drive enemy from their position on right bank of Stone River; supported on left by Brigadier General Hanson's Brigade, and in rear by brigades of Brig. Gen. (William) Preston and Colonel Gibson.
1 p. 31 cm x 20 cm. Last p. or pp. missing. (12)

1862 Feb. 15 — Gen. A(lbert) S(idney) JOHNSTON, C(onfederate) S(tates) A(rmy), Edgefield (Tenn.). To the Hon. J(udah) P. BENJAMIN (Secretary of State, Confederate States of America).
Copy of telegram of Gen. (John B.) Floyd, commander of forces, reporting the occurrence this day, at Fort Donelson, of "one of the most sanguinary Conflicts of the War. Our forces attacked the Enemy with energy and won a Brilliant Victory"; despatch sent "via Chatt,".
L.S. 1 p. 20 cm x 20 cm. (13)

(14-17)

1862 Feb. 19 — Maj. Gen. M. LOVELL, Commanding, Headquarters, Dep(artmen)t No. 1, New Orleans (La.). To Gov. T. A. MOORE.

Suggests taking possession of steamers Chas. Morgan, Galveston, and W. H. Webb, for immediate defense of the city and to be used as transports for troops, if necessary; one gun might be put on each to prevent small parties of the enemy from annoying them with boat howitzers, sent up the river by launches from the shoal water to the eastward; (signature copied).

Copy. 1 p. 32 cm x 20 cm. (14)

On verso: "Court of Inquiry Fall of New Orleans Document No. 27."

1862 Feb. 27 — Capt. Powhatan JORDAN, Commanding, 1st Battalion, 7th Reg(imen)t, Texas M(oun)t(e)d Volunteers, Camp near Socoro, N. M. To Gen. H. H. SIBLEY, C(onfederate) S(tates) A(rmy).

Report of battle of Val Verde, N. M., Feb. 21; Col. J. S. Sutton, in command of companies B, F, and J. of 7th Regiment, and H. of 5th under Captain Prigin, met on field by Major Lockridge; 7th was led on charge by Sutton "who fell mortally wounded when within 20 paces of the enemies battery.... All shared equally the dangers of the field and all deserve equal praise."; encloses list of killed and wounded.

D.S. 2 pp. 30 cm x 20 cm. Enclosure missing. (15)

1862 Feb. 27 — Memoranda of proceedings of House of Representatives (Confederate States of America); Garnett called question seconded; Wright's motion lost; Lyons to go into secret session; secret session: message from Senate; Lyons' motion that House take up Senate bill agreed to; read twice; Royston question seconded, read three times, and passed; Lyons introduced bill to apprehend suspicious persons during war and to suspend Writ of Habeas Corpus; message from Senate; Gray moved to reconsider vote on Senate bill; Smith, of Virginia, moved to postpone bill under consideration and to reconsider Gray's motion; Curry question seconded and lost; returned to consideration of Lyons Bill, which was referred to judiciary committee, with instructions to report as soon as practicable; Foote question seconded, and motion to refer same prevailed; Trippe joint resolution to provide for adjournment of Congress read twice; Clapp motion, as a substitute; Foote to refer original substitute to judiciary; Foote moved only one clerk and one doorkeeper be allowed on floor during secret session; Dupre question seconded; Boote's resolution.

Df. 2 pp. 35 cm x 21 cm. First and last pp. missing. (16)

On verso: "Notes for Journal 9th Day."

1862 Mar. 13 — C. H. WILLIAMSON, M. D., Portsmouth, Va. To the Hon. John R. CHAMBLISS, C(onfederate) S(tates) House of Representatives, Richmond, Va.

Petition for establishment of a naval pension system in the Confederate States.

D.S. 1 p. 25 cm x 20 cm. (17)

1862 Mar. 22- Dec. 16, 1863

Morning reports (455) of prisoners at the C(onfederate) S(tates) Military Prisons, Richmond, Va., give numbers of prisoners of war, citizen prisoners, Confederates, deserters from Federals, and negroes.[1]

Hdw. on ptd. forms. 21 cm x 11 cm. (18)

Many unsigned; others signed by Capt. H. Winz, Lt. R. M. Booker, Capt. T. D. Jeffries, Capt. G. W. Alexander, Capt. Thomas P. Turner, Lt. V. Bossieux, and Lt. John La Touche.

1862 Mar. 25

(CONGRESS of the Confederate States of America).

Resolution to authorize the committee on military affairs to continue its labors during vacation of Congress.

Copy. 1 p. 27 cm x 21 cm. (19)

1862 Apr. 8

Memorandum of 45th Day, open session of House (of Representatives, Confederate States of America), "to withdraw reconsideration vote by which House agreed to certain audits of Senate and House bill to provide further means for the support of the Government. Foster Joint Resolution 21 & 2 moved suspend rule. Foster Y & N. Ordered, recorded as follows.".

Df. 1 p. 31 cm x 20 cm. (20)

1862 Apr. 9

Col. Eli. S. SHORTEN, 18th Ala(bama) Reg(imen)t, Headquarters, Camp of the 3d Brigade, Withers' Division, 2d Corps, Army of the Mississippi, near Corinth (Miss.). To Capt. J. B. CUMMING, A(ssistant) A(djutant) Gen(era)l.

Report of battle of Shiloh Church, Sunday, Apr. 6; 413 noncommissioned officers and privates engaged in first battle, which lasted more than an hour; 50 rounds of cartridges nearly exhausted; considerable number of men with no ammunition left; new supply procured, by order of General Jackson, after enemy had been routed; regiment actively engaged in all the battles in which the brigade participated; 20 killed, 80 wounded, 20 missing; "Most of those classed among the missing doubtless were taken prisoners by the enemy as they were with Dr. Barnett our Surgeon who was captured on Monday while attending to the wounded. It is reported to me on good authority, that the enemy fired on Dr. Barnett and his party while under the yellow flag, and when the Surgeon was actually engaged in dressing wounds of one of the enemy. The officers (with but one exception) and the men of the Regiment conducted themselves throughout the several engagements with much gallantry and spirit. Lt. Rogers who was in command of Company B abandoned his company twice and wholly disappeared from the field. He is here now in arrest, and proper charges will be filed against him. Lt. Col. Holtzclaw

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1. For an historical sketch of the Richmond prisons and a tabulation of data from these morning reports see Works Projects Administration, Historical Records Survey, The Morning Reports of the Confederate States Prisons, Richmond, Virginia, March, 1862 - December, 1863, Boston, 1940.

(21)

1862 Apr. 9 was dangerously wounded in the first engagement while he was gallantly discharging his duty."
D.S. 2 pp. 30 cm x 20 cm. (21)

1862 Apr. 10 Maj. Franklin H. CLACK, Headquarters, Confederate Guards Response Battalion, Camp near Corinth, Miss. To Brig. Gen. Patton ANDERSON, Commanding, 2d Brig(ade), Ruggles' Division, 2d Grand Div(ision), Army of the Miss(issippi), Camp near Corinth, Miss.

Report of battle of Shiloh; command drawn up in column, as reserve to support brigades 1 and 3 of Gen. (Daniel) Ruggles' Division, on left of 17th Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers which occupied right of Anderson's Brigade, 3 miles from enemy's nearest camp and between Owl Creek and Bark Road in McNairy County, Tenn.; battalion ordered to battle formation on left of Gen. (William J.) Hardee's line; 17th, on right, became separated; 1st Florida and 9th Texas remained on left; advanced on enemy's camp and battery, supported on right by portion of Gen. (Leonidas) Polk's command; enemy being driven back when order was given in force on right to fall back, which was done; Clack's men were carried back by the rushing force; Clack drew off his command to original position in a hollow; second charge successful; pursued enemy through two camps; brought to a stand by force of enemy in thick woods on slope at left; being separated from Anderson, consulted with Lieutenant Colonel Jones, of 17th Louisiana, on left, and General Russell; decided it advisable to pause; Anderson placed brigade in line and led to successful attack on camp at left; several other successful charges made during rest of day wherever services were most needed; bivouacked in camp of enemy; at 5 A.M. next morning formed line and was placed as reserve; ordered, with artillery on left, to advance to left; enemy discovered in position protected by log breastworks; charged and drove enemy from their position; captured camp on hill behind breastworks and planted flag there; battery on slope 500 yards to left opened fire, and battalion ordered to fall back to ravine whence they had charged; retired further out of range of enemy's guns; kept busy in moving and attacking; arrived at camp of enemy on left of large parade ground; ordered to advance and dislodge enemy occupying a wood skirting rear of this camp; understood brigade was to support attack to be made by large force on right, which did not appear; advanced and engaged enemy; ordered to fall back because of great number of enemy; lost sight of Anderson; command became somewhat scattered; succeeded in rallying men on brow of hill overlooking enemy's camps; under personal instructions of Gen. (Pierre G. T.) Beauregard formed line of battle, incorporating in command fragments of 9th Texas and 1st Florida; futile attempts by several officers, Clack among them, to rally sufficient number to renew the attack; awaited orders; none came; perceiving lines of support "diminishing by stragglers and finally filing off", drew off his command immediately after troops on left had broken from line and filed to left; having received no specific instructions, led command to last encampment at this place; irregular

1862 Apr. 10 course of the engagement renders it difficult to be specific, "a difficulty made almost absolute by the rapidity with which you changed the positions of your Brigade and the many points you were called on to attack, for while your command was intended as a reserve I believe it never once occupied that position, or that of a support or any other force than that of an attacking force"; expresses need of stricter discipline; considers volunteer system an evil and suggests drafting; mentions serious disorder due to "stragglers" falling from their own lines and, under cover of another line, firing recklessly to the front; deplores lawless spirit of plunder and pillage recklessly indulged in; 5 killed, 5 mortally wounded, 1 dangerously wounded, 20 severely wounded, 14 slightly wounded, 1 missing, out of total of 144 muskets and 9 officers; gives great credit to Assistant Quartermaster Lieutenant Monheimer for efficient manner in which he kept battalion supplied with ammunition and took off wounded; "In the death of 1st Lieut., Macbeth of Co. B I lost a most valuable officer and his country a noble and brave son"; Captain Macmurdo, Captain Fowler, Lieutenant Hyatt, and Lieutenant Hardie severely wounded while gallantly discharging their duty; Adjutant Price, Lieutenant Bouner, and Lieutenant Browne rendered very efficient service; from report of Captain Macmurdo, of Co. A, calls attention to gallant bearing of Private Harris, and Private North who, after the color sergeant was wounded, bore the flag of the battalion gallantly in the front until severely wounded; Lieutenant Price, in command of Co. B, mentions with much approbation the brave conduct of Color Sergeant Doyle and Private Cluff; credit given entire command for gallant bearing and efficient service under unusually heavy odds.

D.S. 7 pp. 30 cm x 20 cm. (22)

1862 Apr. 18 Headquarters, 1st Brig(ade), 1st Division, Corinth, Miss.

Report of battle of Shiloh; brigade consisted of 12th, 13th, and 22d Tennessee regiments, 11th Louisiana Regiment, and Captain Bankhead's battery of light artillery; 1st Army Corps, of which writer's brigade formed a part, drawn up in column of brigades short distance in front of enemy's encampment, near a ravine covered with briers and brushwood, waiting for order to advance; attack had been made by right of army, under Maj. Gen. (William J.) Hardee, and 1st was held as supporting corps; enemy opened fire with solid shot and shell from field batteries posted in strong positions on hills in front; 2d Brigade, commanded by Brigadier General Stewart, moved to right; orders received to charge through enemy's encampment and "take it at all hazards"; an Arkansas and a Louisiana regiment, which had gone before, had attempted to advance and were driven through writer's lines; ordered regiments on left to charge, started to advance those on right, but was directed by General

1862 Apr. 18 Clark to go forward with left, and he (Clark) would give order to right wing; placing himself at head of his troops, moved rapidly forward until part of first encampment of enemy had been passed through; shower of minnie and musket balls poured down from hills above; batteries with grape and canister suddenly opened "with such sure aim and terrible effect that the advancing line with forced to give way and retire behind the thicket and ravine, where I reformed it, preparatory to a second advance. I found afterwards that instead of two Regts. advancing but seven companies had succeeded in passing the almost impenetrable undergrowth, and joined in the 1st charge"; line reformed and order given to charge through the camp, "which was done in gallant style, and with complete success"; sent acting brigade adjutant to right to see where 12th and 13th regiments were, with view to getting all brigades together again, "but he reported that three other Regts. had forced their way between, and it would be impossible to accomplish this. I then moved forward, with those I had, up to the top of the hill, where we met with the most obstinate and determined resistance. The enemy's batteries supported by a heavy force of infantry rapidly thinned our ranks, and held our troops back in a hotly contested conflict, which lasted nearly an hour"; enemy finally forced to fall back, closely pursued by writer's troops; two pieces of battery taken and sent to rear; force found partially concealed in bushes in front of left; fearing they were Louisiana troops, caused firing to cease, halted line, and sent forward to ascertain their true character; conflicting reports brought back; troops on right seen to retire; rode down line to ascertain cause; found them to be 5th Tennessee Regiment, of General Stewart's Brigade, and was informed they had orders to fall back; this compelled writer to retire short distance; sent Colonel Brewer and his cavalry, who happened to pass at that time, to watch movements of concealed force (found to be enemy), keep in constant communication with writer, and not allow concealed enemy to return left flank and get in rear; Col. T. J. Freeman reported his regiment out of ammunition; writer had it supplied from wagon just passing; "Hearing rapid firing on the right, and there being no general officer present, I formed a line of battle as speedily as possible, facing in that direction, out of the regts. I could get together"; Lieutenant Colonel Venable, though not in writer's regiment, readily adopted plans and efficiently cooperated throughout day; supplied Colonel Marks' Regiment with ammunition from wagon, placed his men on left, but "by some mistake they bore too much to right"; moved forward to support of troops in front; enemy found strongly posted on crest of hill beyond ravine; Lieutenant Colonel Gibbrarth, Commanding, Kentucky Regiment, placed himself voluntarily under writer's command; joined forces on left of Colonel Trabue's Brigade, and whole force moved forward to attack; long contest ensued; enemy driven from his position three times, hoisted white flag, and surrendered as prisoners of war; Lieutenant Horne and Private T. M. Simms, of 22d Tennessee Volunteers, under writer's command, entered

1862 Apr. 18 enemy's camp among the first and brought out large number of prisoners, including Brig. Gen. (B. M.) Prentiss, who was delivered by writer to Maj. Gen. (Leonidas) Polk; made preparations to move forces forward toward river; Freeman's, and 12th and 13th regiments out of ammunition; details ordered to proceed to enemy's camp for supply; Gen (B. F.) Cheatham directed line to be formed in rear of encampment to await further orders; enemy's gunboats kept up incessant fire; orders received from Gen. (Braxton) Bragg to fall back out of range of gunboats and camp for night; men quartered in tents; "On the morning of the 7th, between daylight and sunrise, the pickets commenced firing on each other, but it was almost impossible to determine when and where the main attack commenced, on account of the constant firing of our troops in every direction, which contributed greatly to the confusion which afterwards ensued"; formed brigade in line of battle on enemy's parade ground, in front of encampment; Colonel Marks' Regiment did not join writer's until later in day; force small on account of casualties of preceding day; gave order to advance toward river, but change of front was made necessary by position of enemy's line and battery; received orders to march to support of Gen. (John C.) Breckenridge; two companies of skirmishers engaged large force of enemy concealed in woods; ordered troops to advance to charge, and soon engagement became general along whole line; enemy opened battery on left; requested staff officer of Gen. (Pierre G. T.) Beauregard to send battery to support, and cavalry to observe enemy's movements and prevent them from flanking left; long and spirited contest "of doubtful issue" ensued; "enemy, being in largely superior force, sent a detachment round our right, under cover of the undergrowth, at the same time turning our left, and opened a cross fire upon both wings, which compelled a retreat"; Colonel Campbell cooperated with writer in this encounter; line fell back behind crest of ridge and halted; enemy soon advanced; ordered by Bragg to meet them; endeavored to move troops at double-quick step; two of the regiments succeeded in reaching top of ridge and held that part of enemy line in check; enemy planted battery in open field at left; ordered advance into open space in front; opposing battery opened terrific fire, killing and wounding many of writer's men; "This, with the heavy flank fire on the left, and the direct fire in front, caused a retreat to a ravine, a short distance in front of Shiloh Church, where I reformed them, and they again advanced to the charge with other troops, under the immediate eye of Genl. Beauregard, who bore the colors in front of the line under the fire of the enemy. But courage and human endurance could stand no longer against such odds and our forces were compelled to fall back to the hill, where the church is situated. Our troops had now nearly all retired, and a final stand was made, by a few Regts., to cover the retreat"; officers and men behaved with courage and bravery; Clark, "whose fearless

(23-25)

1862 Apr. 18 bearing was well calculated to inspire the men", severely wounded; "to compensate for this loss Maj. Genl. Polk's frequent exposure of himself to the hottest of the enemy's fire tended greatly to reassure them"; Lieutenant Colonel Bell, who had two horses shot from under him, and Maj. R. P. Caldwell were distinguished by courage and energy; Col. A. J. Vaughan and Lieutenant Colonel Morgan, of 13th Tennessee Volunteers, exhibited great bravery under fire; Col. T. J. Freeman, of the 22d, was energetic and active in performance of duties under fire, and was painfully wounded near close of the action.

8 pp. 31 cm x 20 cm. Last p. or pp. missing. (23)

1862 Apr. 19 Headquarters, Miss(issippi) and Alabama Battalion of Cavalry, Purdy, Tenn. To Maj. Geo(rge) WILLIAMSON, Ass(istan)t Adj(utant) Gen(era)l.

Report of battle of Shiloh; writer's command numbered, on morning of Apr. 6, about 200 rank and file; 100 detached the night before, by Maj. Gen. (Leonidas) Polk, to scout in vicinity of Stantonville; one company detached next morning as bodyguard to Polk; one company with wagons had not come up; took assigned position as left flank of Polk's Corps, and covered flank of Colonel Russell when he brought up his brigade; engaged enemy skirmishers, killing some, wounding others, and taking 10 prisoners; ordered by Gen. (William J.) Hardee, on Sunday afternoon, to get in rear of enemy and charge them; encountered regiment of infantry drawn up in line near Owl Creek; ran on them with two squadrons with shotguns, killing among others "one of their field officers who rode up to ascertain our numbers"; on morning of Apr. 7, another company was detached to bring in "stragglers"; ordered by Gen. (Pierre G. T.) Beauregard to reenforce Colonel Ferguson; relieved by Ferguson and reported to Beauregard; most of writer's command was then detached to bring in and keep back "stragglers"; When army fell back, acted as rear guard to Polk's Corps; encamped that night near "Mickies"; reported to (Gen. John C.) Breckenridge; (for names of killed, wounded, and missing men and horses, see Supplementary Index, C).

2 pp. 31 cm x 20 cm. Last p. or pp. missing. (24)

1862 Apr. 30 HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT, Army of the Confederate States.

Muster roll and pay roll of privates sick in hospital of 19th Regiment, Georgia Volunteers, Camp near Yorktown, Va., Feb. 25, 1862-Apr. 30, 1862; Volney Dunning, Co. A, attached to hospital Aug. 15, 1861, as steward, detailed on temporary duty at Ashland (Va.), received $42.00, payment witnessed by Robert Battey, Surgeon; C. T. Digby, Co. D, attached to hospital Jan. 13, 1862, as nurse, sick in camp, received $15.25, payment witnessed by 1st Lt. C. C. Seavey; G. B. Grantham, Co. C, attached to hospital Jan. 16, 1862, as cook, reported dead at General Hospital, no official notice received; J. L. Haynes, Co. I, attached to hospital Oct. 26, 1861, as nurse, sick in General Hospital at Ashland, received $15.25, payment witnessed by Lt. T. J. Abercrombie; Richard Jones, Co. C, attached to

1862 Apr. 30 hospital Oct. 14, 1861, as nurse, sick in General Hospital at Ashland, received $15.25, payment witnessed by Capt. R. B. Hogan; Hugh Kennedy, Co. F, attached to hospital Sept. 29, 1861, as nurse, sick in General Hospital, Hugenott Springs, received $15.25, payment witnessed by Lt. D. S. Myers; W(illia)m C. Lovell, Co. C, attached to hospital Jan. 7, 1862, as nurse, received $15.25, payment witnessed by W(illia)m E. Michie, As-(sistan)t Surgeon; W. F. Mobley, Co. G, attached to hospital Jan. 15, 1862, as cook, received $15.25, payment witnessed by Capt. T. W. Flyn; F. A. Morgan, Co. F, attached to hospital Apr. 1, 1862, as attendant, amount due, $7.50; A. J. Pinson, Co. K, attached to hospital Oct. 14, 1861, as attendant, received $13.50, payment witnessed by Lt. J. Dunlap; Joseph Spearin, Co. B, attached to hospital Oct. 1, 1861, as nurse, detailed for duty in General Hospital, Ashland, Apr. 12, received $10.75, payment witnessed by Lt. D. S. Myers, Co. B; W. L. Williams, Co. D, attached to hospital Oct. 2, 1861, as attendant, received $15.25, payment witnessed by 2d Lt. J. R. Elliott; (notation by R. Battey, Surgeon:) "Much inconvenience is felt in the service in consequence of the delay and irregularity in the reporting to the Regt. of the deaths occurring among the soldiers of the command sick in General Hospital."

Hdw. on ptd. form. 1 p. 78 cm x 32 cm. (25)

On verso: "The exigencies of the Service have necessitated a temporary suspension of Regimental Hospital", signed by Lt. Col. Tho(ma)s C. Johnson, Inspector and Mustering Officer.

(1862 June ?) (Brig. Gen. Isaac R. TRIMBLE).

Report of operations of Trimble's Brigade in vicinity of Port Republic; obtained consent to have Colonel Patton's Battalion cooperate; Gen. (Richard Stoddert) Ewell declined taking responsibility and continued, with Gen. (Richard) Taylor, to oppose Trimble's urgent entreaties that he be permitted to attack alone with his brigade; "He only replied 'You have done well enough for one day' and even a partial reverse would interfere with Gen. (Thomas J. "Stonewall") Jackson's plans for the next day. I replied that we should have the army of (Maj. Gen. John C.) Fremont pressing us tomorrow, if not driven off, and that we had better fight one army at a time"; Trimble's regiments remained under arms all night; moved to camp at daybreak with reluctance; received orders to retard advance of enemy on Port Republic Road; on June 9 took up old position, remained until 9 o'clock when, being without artillery and finding enemy had placed battery "to drive us out of the wood, where they had sustained so fatal a repulse the day before", slowly retired toward Port Republic; received two messages in quick succession from Jackson to hasten to battlefield where he had engaged Gen. (James) Shields' army; marched rapidly to obey order; crossed the bridge, burned it just before enemy appeared, and reached field after contest had

(26-28)

(1862 June ?) been decided in "our" favor; "handsome success" on right due to "judicious position selected, as well as to the game spirit and eagerness of the men. The flank movement to the right, totally unexpected by the enemy, and handsomely carried out by Col. Cantey, completed our success, and although we failed to take their Battery, it was not attributable to unskillful manoeuvring, but to one of those accidents which often decide the result of battles and partial engagements."

1 p. 31 cm x 20 cm. First and last p. or pp. missing. (26)

On verso: "Report of operations of Trimble's Brigade on the 8th and 9th of June, 1862. Battle of Cross Keys."

1862 July 12 Capt. L. MASTERS. To Captain MORGAN, A(ssistant) A(djutant) G(eneral), Light Division.

Report of operations of Masters' Battery of rifled guns, June 26-July 1; shortly before action at Mechanicsville began, enemy withdrew from works in front of Masters; procured horses from Major Richardson to move gun to right; when near position selected, Gen. (James) Longstreet ordered it carried a mile and a half to right, to be ready next morning to open on important position of enemy, which he intended to attack; gun placed in position as directed; opened rapid fire, with effect, which was continued until ordered by Gen. (Robert E.) Lee to cease, to enable troops to charge over ground Masters had been shelling; had no further opportunity of participating in battles before Richmond, although, by orders of Gen. (W. N.) Pendleton, was with one of the guns near Garnett's farm and with both of them near battleground of the 1st; "Officers and men behaved well, laboring patiently and cheerfully to get the guns into the several positions to which I was ordered, especially Capt. Millidge and Ansell who accompanied me with detachments of men and horses from their companies."

D.S. 1 p. 30 cm x 19 cm. (27)

1862 July 14 (Captain McIntosh), Headquarters, P(illegible) D(illegible) Artillery. To Brig. Gen. Maxey GREGG, Commanding, 2d Brigade.

Report of part taken by McIntosh's command in combats before Richmond, Va.; at 4 P.M. Thursday ordered by General Hill to engage enemy's batteries, at rear of Mechanicsville, then shelling head of McIntosh's column; took position behind small breastwork of enemy; McIntosh's was front battery to open fire; one of the howitzers broke axle after few rounds and had to be sent to rear; fire from other three pieces continued for five hours; ordered by Hill to cease; enemy directed fire from three points, but only casualties were killing of four horses; discharged 160 rounds from each gun; guns so warm during action, brass piece could be worked only with great difficulty; Friday morning at daylight firing resumed slowly, as but little ammunition was left; at 8 o'clock every round expended; withdrew; Pvt. J. T. M. Lundon killed; Private Newgas severely wounded.

1 p. 30 cm x 19 cm. Last p. or pp. missing. (28)

1862 July 15 Capt. Dee KEMPER, Commanding, Artillery Q(uarte)rs, 4th Brig(ade), 2d Divi(sion), A. P. To Captain HOLMES, A(ssistant) A(djutant) G(eneral).

Report of operations of battery; left camp near Vaughan's, 6 A.M., June 29; followed infantry of brigade to short distance beyond Fair Oaks (Va.), where march was interrupted for an hour or two by batteries of enemy's rear guard; at 4 P.M., by direction of the brigadier general, shelled works of enemy on and near Williamsburg Road, about 1½ miles from junction of Nine Mile Road; again advanced, overtaking enemy at Savage's; engagement opened by brisk fire from Kemper's battery, answered by one or more batteries stationed near Savage's House; "From this contest the superior character and number of the enemy's pieces compelled me to withdraw in about five minutes, without loss however. About 7 P.M. a general engagement ensued, in which the Battery played its part to the best of our ability"; Pvt. E. Calmens killed; Private Posey wounded, later died; 4 horses killed, 5 rendered unserviceable; in engagement Tuesday, July 1, Kemper's battery was held in reserve and, although under severe fire, suffered no loss.

D.S. 1 p. 31 cm x 20 cm. (29)

1862 July 28 (Brig. Gen. A. R. LAWTON), H(ea)dq(uarte)rs, 4th Brigade, Valley District, near Gordonsville (Va.). To Capt. A. L. PENDLETON, A(ssistant) A(djutant) G(eneral).

Report of part taken by Lawton's Brigade in battle, June 27, near Chickahominy River, few miles from Richmond, Va.; brought up rear of Gen. (Thomas J. "Stonewall") Jackson's army, therefore was last to engage enemy; remained at halt for several hours, more than 2 miles from point where brigade afterwards entered field; was not ordered forward until 5 P.M.; marched rapidly, retarded much by artillery and ambulances which blocked up narrow road; about 1½ miles from nearest point of battleground, was informed that Gen. (Richard Stoddert) Ewell was "sorely pressed by the enemy and reinforcements were promptly needed"; marched forward at double-quick; reached wood on south side of battlefield "almost exhausted"; had no knowledge of local geography; could fine no staff officer who could direct him to point where he should enter fight; two regiments, standing in open field, were pointed out as having just retired from woods whence fire of enemy had driven them; moved through interval between these regiments, formed line of battle, and accepted for his brigade position regiments had abandoned; "A continuous line of thirty-five hundred men moving forward in perfect order into the wood, and at once opening fire along its entire length (chiefly armed with Enfield Rifles) made a decided impression and promptly

30-31)

1862 July 28 marked the preponderance of musketry sound on our side, as was observed by other commanders on the field"; extreme density of wood, sloppy miry soil, and no knowledge of conformation of country beyond, made it evident that regiments of brigade would soon be separated from each other; sent members of staff to right and left of line to press it forward; remained, himself, as near center as possible; "Onward the line advanced through the wood, firing at every step, and guided only by the volleys from the enemy, towards the thickest of the fight. In the midst of the wood I met Maj. Genl. Ewell, then hotly engaged, who, as he saw this long line advancing under fire, waved his sword and cried out, 'Hurrah for Georgia!' To this there was a cheering response from my command which then moved forward more rapidly than ever"; learned something of condition of field from Ewell, and point at which command would be most useful; to that point directed such portions of brigade as could then receive orders in time; this portion advanced steadily forward commanded by Lawton in person, "the regiments occasionally disunited by the smoke, dust and confusion of the battlefield, and then brought together again"; under continuous fire of musketry and artillery until they reached brow of hill on field, directly in front of position where they had emerged from wood; "This steady advance was only checked occasionally by the extreme difficulty of distinguishing friend from foe, as the dusk of the evening was added to the other elements of confusion"; in conjunction with fragments of other brigades, drove enemy steadily back; reached brow of hill already mentioned; found enemy's battery had retired and his infantry taken to flight; gathered up fragments of several other brigades and regiments, added them to his own, and retired to rear and left where a disjoined line of Confederate troops could still be distinguished; hasty conversation with Brigadier General Garland satisfied him that he (Lawton) was commanding officer on that part of field; at once assumed command; ordered into line all troops near him; it was then quite dark; learned from staff officer who rode up then, that charge was to be made on extreme left of field and that assistance was needed; commenced to move all troops, over whom he had assumed command, toward point indicated; "After marching two or three hundred yards the shouts of victory from our friends announced that the last battery of the enemy had been taken and the 'rout' complete"; halted in midst of battlefield and separated regiments of brigade.

3 pp. 32 cm x 20 cm. Last p. or pp. missing. (30)

1862 Aug. 14 (Captain CARPENTER), Headq(uarte)rs, Carpenter's Battery, Camp near Gordonsville (Va.). To Colonel RONALD, Commanding, 1st Brigade, V(alley) D(istrict).

Report of part taken by Carpenter's Battery in action at Cedar Run, Aug. 9, 1862; received orders in afternoon to take gun to front; placed it 700 yards from 5 or 6 pieces of enemy; Major Andrews, thinking contest would be unequal, ordered Carpenter not to commence firing until Captain Poague should arrive; commenced firing, which was returned "most vigorously" by enemy; short time sufficed to force enemy

1862
Aug. 14

back 300 yards; advanced half that distance; kept up firing until enemy's infantry, who attempted flank movement, were within 200 yards, and "our infantry falling back past us. Moving to the right some two hundred yards, came into position again - the Infantry still falling back. I again limbered up, and from carelessness of the drivers, broke the pole, when with difficulty got the piece off, leaving the limber on the ...."

1 p. 32 cm x 20 cm. Last p. or pp. missing. (31)

1862
Aug. 14

Maj. John SEDDON, Commanding, Headquarters, 1st V(irgini)a Battalion, 2d Brigade, 1st Division, Camp near Liberty Mills. To Lt. Col. F. S. GARNETT.

Report of operations of 1st Virginia Battery during engagement near Cedar Creek, Aug. 9, 1862; marched with rest of 2d Brigade through woods; drew up in line of battle, with inverted front, on extreme left of brigade in woods, with small wheatfield in front; woods so dense no other portion of brigade could be seen; took up position at 4 P.M.; at 6 o'clock large brigade of enemy emerged from woods beyond wheatfield and advanced "in fine order at a double quick"; cornfield on right and brushfield on left prevented seeing either wing of enemy "which seemed to extend indefinitely in both directions"; battalion fired as enemy came within 150 yards, with little effect; fired two more scattering volleys, all with little effect; enemy close upon front and closed in upon left flank; battalion gave way and "retreated rapidly and in great confusion. Being on the extreme left of the Brigade, we were the first to see the flank movement of the enemy, and by the rapid retreat were prevented from being surrounded. All the officers of the Battalion strove most gallantly to hold the men to their position, and made the most heroic endeavours to rally them after they had broken. Failing in this some of the officers and men joined in with the reserves and took part in their successful advance"; 2d Lieutenant Alexander, Co. A, severely wounded; Lieutenant White, Acting Aide-de-Camp to Colonel Garnett informed Seddon that 10th Virginia Regiment occupied Seddon's left; encloses list of casualties.

D.S. 2 pp. 32 cm x 20 cm. Enclosure missing. (32)

1862
(Aug. 30?)

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART, Commanding.

Casualty lists of battle of Groveton Heights (Va.), Aug. 30, 1862, and of the Stuart Horse Artillery in engagements preceding battle; in battle of Groveton Heights: 2d Virginia Cavalry, 3 killed, 39 wounded; 12th Virginia Cavalry, 6 wounded; Captain Brown's Maryland Cavalry, 2 wounded; unknown regiment, 2 killed, 1 wounded; Capt. J. Hardeman Stuart, Signal Corps, Cavalry Division, killed; "Capt. J. Hardeman Stuart who was sent to capture the enemy's signal party was deterred by the number of the

(33-34)

1862 (Aug. 30?) guard, but the man who had his horse left without him, and he marched afoot with (Gen. James) Longstreet's column to Groveton in which memorable battle he shouldered a musket and fought as a private; he was killed at the storming of Groveton Heights among the foremost. No young man was so universally beloved, or will be more universally mourned, moreover a young man of fine attainments and bright promise"; officers severely wounded in 2d Virginia Cavalry: Lieutenant Colonel Watts, Major Breckenridge, Lieutenant Kelso, Lieutenant Walton; 5 killed, 1 wounded, in Stuart Horse Artillery, also 7 horses killed; "The list of casualties in the Division is defective in that no reports have been received from the 1st, 3d, 4th, and 9th regiments, Virginia Cavalry, Gen. Fitz(hugh) Lee's Brigade."

D.S. 1 p. 32 cm x 20 cm. First p. or pp. missing. (33)

1862 Aug. 31 (Brigadier General FRENCH), Headquarters, Petersburg, Va. To "GENERAL."

Report of French's night attack upon Union ships in the James River and Gen. (George B.) McClellan's camp at Harrison's Landing, July 31, 1862; on the morning of July 29 addressee directed French to have brigades commanded by Colonels Manning and Daniels ready to move the following night; at 10 P.M., July 29, addressee directed French to have them move at 7 o'clock the next morning, together with six batteries of field artillery; all started at hour named; according to instructions, halted at sawmill seven miles away, on road to Coggin's Point; French left Petersburg at 10 A.M.; on arriving at the mill, found addressee in company with Gen. W. N. Pendleton of the artillery, who had marched there under addressee's orders, in command of thirty-two field guns and four siege pieces; "Although you had on the day previous shown me General Lee's letter suggesting that I would have charge of the expedition, it was there for the first time made known to me that you designed the attack to be made at night, and showed me some sketches of Coggin's Point, a sort of peninsula, round which the James River sweeps, diminishing its width to about a thousand yards, and directly opposite to which is Harrison's Landing. Beyond this landing were large encampments of the enemy, his shipping extending above and below for a distance of two miles. No time could be lost; so in company with General Pendleton and some of his field officers, I proceeded to examine the ground and select positions for the guns and observe the enemy"; this reconnoissance took until 9 o'clock and caused delay in advance of artillery; upon return, met advance guns and ordered them to be halted; at suggestion of Pendleton, French determined to report to addressee that attack could not be made that night because night was far advanced, darkness intense, and many officers who would command batteries had not examined the ground, the roads, nor the shipping they designed to fire upon, and many pieces of artillery were far in the rear; found addressee at Merchants Hope church where he had posted two brigades of infantry; in company with Pendleton, French explained

1862 Aug. 31 necessity of delaying attack; "You expressed apprehensions of a failure if not made at once, believing our position and forces would be discerned by the enemy on the morrow, and then, announcing that the expedition was under my command, informed me you would return to Petersburg"; balance of night mostly passed in placing different batteries in shelter of woods to prevent their being seen by reconnaissances from balloons of enemy; 4 A.M. before men or horses got any rest; "the better to secure success", French found it necessary to order the particular part each command was to perform; directed that officers of artillery who were to command guns should be sent to pass over intricate roads and difficult grounds, examine sites selected for batteries, and erect stakes to direct fire on guns at night; seventy lighter guns left behind because the ground would not admit of advantageous use of all the guns; all being in readiness, and finding enemy had not discovered position from reconnaissances in balloon, at 4 P.M. Colonel Brown proceeded to Maycox's farm, opposite Westover, with twelve guns; Colonel Coleman followed to Coggin's Point with eight twelve-pound howitzers; Major Nelson, with eight guns, took position on Coleman's left, higher up bank of river; Colonel Cutts, with eleven long range guns, placed still above Major Nelson; Captains Dabney and Milledge, each with two siege guns, were to take position a fourth of a mile below dwelling of Mr. Ruffin, making forty-three guns in all; "As night approached, thousands of lights from the shipping and their tents disclosed the objects for attack. The guns were silently conducted over the difficult ground and winding roads, and before twelve all the guns were in position (except two siege guns under charge of Captain Milledge) awaiting action. Silence as profound as the darkness of the night reigned in the enemy's camp. At a signal, the thunder of over forty guns startled them from their midnight slumbers. From the screams, scenes of wild confusion must have followed, as sailors rushed on the decks of their vessels and soldiers fled from their tents in midnight darkness, amidst bursting shells falling fast around them"; enemy's gunboats soon returned fire, and in fifteen or twenty minutes rapid fire was opened from their land batteries, but without any damage; many shots passed over whole length of peninsula; "The red glare of the fire of so many guns and exploding shells, on such a night, is seldom witnessed"; gradually firing on "our" part ceased and guns were withdrawn under heavy fire; rain, difficulty of seeing roads at all, and exposed position of peninsula induced "us" to leave caissons behind with baggage wagons, thus limiting number of rounds to be fired; over a thousand were fired on "our" part; "What damage we inflicted on their vessels and their camps probably will never be made known, but considering that many of the guns were within from a thousand yards to a mile of the transports and that behind them was one vast encampment it could not have been otherwise than destructive. Subsequent information from deserters and prisoners and friends place the men killed at over forty and of

1862 Aug. 31 their horses a greater number. Many transport steamers appeared in Norfolk greatly damaged shortly after the attack. Our loss from the enemy was one man killed and two wounded. Three men wounded by the careless and premature discharge of one of our guns, and two men slightly injured by the overturning of a gun, in the road"; French is indebted to General Pendleton and the officers under him for "the careful and successful execution of the parts assigned them."

3 pp. 32 cm x 20 cm. Last p. or pp. missing. (34)

1862 Sept. 14 Maj. Gen. T(homas) J. ("Stonewall") JACKSON, Com(man)d(in)g, Harper's Ferry No. 2 (W. Va.). To Generals M. LAWS and WALKER.

Instructions to "establish batteries to drive the enemy from the hill west of Bolivar and on which Barbour's house is, and any other position where he may be damaged by your artillery and let me know when you are ready to open your batteries and give me any suggestions by which you can operate against the enemy. Cut the telegraph line down the Potomac if it is not already done, keep a good lookout against a Federal advance from below"; does not desire any of the batteries to open until all are ready on both sides of the river, "except you should find it necessary of which you must judge for yourself. I will let you know when to open all the Batteries. If you have not rations take steps at once to supply yourself; have beef driven to your command so that you may have enough."

D.S. 1 p. 32 cm x 20 cm. (35)

1862 Sept. 23 Capt. S. S. LEE, Commanding, Commandant's Office, Drewry's Bluff, James River (Va.). To the Hon. S(tephen) R. MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy, Richmond, Va.

Encloses estimates, as made by Carpenter Lindsay, for building log houses for winter quarters for troops; suggests construction without delay as cold weather is at hand; Drewry's Bluff is likely to be a permanent occupation, so recommends substantial construction.

Copy. 1 p. 31 cm x 20 cm. (36)

For enclosure <u>see</u> entry 37.

1862 Sept. 24 S(tephen) R. MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy (Confederate States of America, Richmond, Va.).

Estimate of amount required to erect winter quarters for officers and privates of marine corps stationed at fortifications at Drewry's Bluff.

D.S. 1 p. 31 cm x 20 cm . (37)

1862 Sept. 30 Capt. R. W. GAILLARD, A(cting) Q(uarter) m(aster), 12th S(outh) C(arolina) Reg(imen)t, C(onfederate) S(tates) A(rmy).

Return of quartermaster's stores received and issued in the field for quarter ended.

D.S. 1 p. 45 cm x 28 cm. (38)

On verso: "Duplicate."

(39-42)

1862 Oct. 13 (Brigadier General EVANS), Headquarters, Evans' Brigade, near Winchester, Va. To "MAJOR."

Report of action of Evans' troops in engagements in Virginia and Maryland; on Aug. 6, was ordered to repair, with his brigade, to Malvern Hill, and to drive enemy from woods at north of hill; deployed troops in line of battle; after marching a mile through woodland and open field, encountered cavalry pickets of enemy which were soon driven in by fire of the two regiments; several of enemy killed; enemy evacuated position; four prisoners taken; on morning of Aug. 24, was ordered to support with his brigade batteries under command of Major Garnett who was attacking enemy at Rappahannock Station; instructed to attack enemy should he appear on south side of river; received message from Captain Squires commanding the battery, that the enemy were in a small redoubt which they had thrown up the night previous; Evans immediately ordered an advance to drive enemy from his position; on approach of Evans' troops, enemy soon retreated across railroad bridge; Evans ordered the Macbeth Artillery, under Captain Boyce, to advance, occupy the work, and open fire on the enemy across the river; this point Boyce found untenable.

1 p. 31 cm x 20 cm. Last p. or pp. missing. (39)

1862 Nov. 6 R. H. MAURY & CO.

List of certificates sold, for account of the Confederate States of America, by E. E. Richmond, to John Coke, Richard Darden, Sally Darden, Charles S. Scott, and Ann M. Berry, with amounts of certificates; signed "R H Maury & Co pr C B Maury."

1 p. 19 cm x 15 cm. (40)

1862 Dec. 13 T. H. WATTS, Attorney General, C(onfederate) S(tates of) A(merica), Department of Justice, Richmond (Va.). To the Hon. C(harles) G. MEMMINGER, Secretary of the Treasury (Confederate States of America).

Estimates of expenditures for Confederate Department of Justice, up to and including June 30, 1863.

D.S. 1 p. 30 cm x 20 cm. (41)

1862 Dec. 16 (Capt. D. LANG), 8th Florida Regiment, Headquarters, 8th Florida Reg(imen)t. To Maj. J. H. WHITNER, A(ssistant) A(djutant) Gen(era)l, Perry's Brigade.

Report of movements of Lang's troops; on night of Dec. 8, took position above Fredericksburg, near canal, and relieved 12th Mississippi Regiment, then on duty as reserve force for support of pickets; at 5 A.M., Dec. 11, received orders to report with his command at once, to Brig. Gen. (William) Barksdale, at the Market House; before reaching above place, was intercepted by Barksdale, ordered to point on river forming site of old ferry, and instructed to confer with Lieutenant Colonel Fizer, commanding 17th Mississippi Regiment, as to best manner of disposing force to prevent

(42-44)

1862 Dec. 16 enemy from effecting a crossing; was informed by Barksdale that the enemy were attempting another crossing below the city, and as the force at that point was weak, Lang was to send three companies of his command to strengthen same; immediately placed companies A, F, and D under command of Captain Boyd, with instructions in conformity with the above; formed remaining companies in line of battle in such manner as would best command the crossing and afford cover for his men; enemy seen on opposite bank, drawn up in two lines of battle, and with pontoniers busily engaged in constructing a bridge; Fizer to open fire and Lang to continue same; at 5:30 A.M., pontoniers had advanced bridge two-thirds across river.

1 p. 32 cm x 20 cm. Last p. or pp. missing. (42)

1862 Dec. 18 (Captain MARVIN), Camp near Dunman's Farm.

Report of part taken by Marvin's battery in engagement before Fredericksburg; signal gun, fired Thursday morning, Dec. 11, found every man "to his post"; Marvin had two sections of his battery in the field, the first commanded by Lt. Prosper Landry, the other by Lt. Camille Mollire; four first bastions, immediately on left of Plank Road, were positions assigned and occupied; as soon as fog disappeared, at 9 A.M., enemy opened fire on Marvin from field batteries and heavy guns on opposite bank of river; a few shots struck the works but none did any damage; enemy repeated this at intervals, each succeeding day, but with no better result for himself nor worse for Marvin; according to orders, Marvin withheld fire until late in the evening when enemy came down to cross, but increasing darkness prevented seeing effects of shots; ceased firing; Friday morning company of enemy sharpshooters advanced on Marvin's left, but a few well-directed shots from Mollire's section drove them back into town; enemy now seen coming down in force from opposite hills in order to cross the river.

1 p. 32 cm x 20 cm. Last p. or pp. missing. (43)

1862 Dec. 20 (Brigadier General ARCHER), Headquarters, Archer's Brigade, (Maj. Gen.) A. P. Hill's Light Division. To Maj. (H. C. MORGAN, Assistant Adjutant General).

Report of operations of Archer's Brigade in the battle of Fredericksburg; on arriving from sick leave Saturday morning, Archer found his brigade posted in edge of wood before Bernard house, overlooking plain through which railroad and Bowling Green Turnpike pass; General Lane's Brigade on left, with 600-yard interval between; Gen. (Maxey) Gregg's Brigade immediately behind interval and close enough to prevent Archer's being flanked; on right, Lieutenant Colonel Walker, with 15 pieces of light artillery, supported by Colonel Brockenbrough's Brigade; as fog cleared away enemy was seen advancing from Bowling Green Road; at 9 A.M. several enemy batteries were brought forward and placed in position 1000 yards away; Archer's batteries, at right, opened fire; brisk exchange of shots carried on for an hour; shells fell into woods where Archer was posted; at 10:30 A.M. enemy turned all their guns on Archer's position; after 30 or 40 minutes of severe shelling, enemy

1862 Dec. 20 formed lines of infantry and advanced rapidly to the attack; Archer perceived them massing in front of, and entering, point of wood before mentioned as projecting on his left beyond the railroad; immediately sent his ordnance officer, Lieutenant Lemmon, to warn Gregg that it was time for him to move forward.

1 p. 30 cm x 20 cm. Last p. or pp. missing. (44)

1862 Dec. 22 (Colonel HAMILTON, Commanding Brigade), Bivouac on Rappahannock River, Headq(uarte)rs, 2d Brigade, Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill's Light Div(ision). To Maj. H. C. MORGAN, A(ssistant) A(djutant) General.

Report encloses reports of regimental commanders of the brigade; "After the unfortunate fall of Brig. Genl. Maxey Gregg, I assumed command of the 2d Brigade. I have but little to add to my Report as Regimental Commander of the 1st Reg(imen)t S(outh) C(arolina) V(olunteers) beyond mentioning, that so soon as I was informed that I was in command of Genl. Gregg's Brigade, I mounted a horse standing near and rode down the lines, informing the com-(mande)rs of Regts that I was in command of the Brigade, and cautioning the soldiers of the Brigade to remain quiet and steady under the severe fire of shells which was falling along the line which we occupied - and I am pleased to say that their courage and steadiness, were of the highest character. The Brigade except my own Regt. 1st S. C. V. and Orr's Rifles Regt. was not engaged with the enemy, as they retired under the fire from my own Regt., no doubt accelerated by their finding themselves at the mercy of the 2d Brigade which had faced about, an(d) in an advance a few yards beyond, their entire flank would have been exposed to a severe and raking fire"; Brigadier General Paxton's brigade came up after Hamilton had driven the enemy off; Hamilton is not aware that Paxton's brigade was engaged at all with the enemy at or near his position; "I understand that Genl. Earley's (sic) Brigade under command of Col. Walker passed the left of the 2d Brigade and marched to the front, but as I was on the right of the Brigade at this ...."

1 p. 30 cm x 20 cm. Last p. or pp. missing. Enclosures missing. (45)

(1862) Brig. Gen. W. D. PENDER. To Maj. Gen. A. P. HILL, Com(man)d-(in)g, Light Division.

Report commends efficiency of 1st Lt. S. S. Kirkland, ordnance officer and A(cting) A(ssistant) A(djutant) G(eneral), and John Young, vol(unteer) Aid(e)-de-Camp; "These gentlemen were greatly exposed during the two days we were in advance (in battle of Fredericksburg), but were always at their post. On the death of Lieut. Sheppard I have to lament the loss of a brave and promising young officer."

D.S. 1 p. 30 cm x 20 cm. First p. or pp. missing. (46)

(47-48)

(1862?) Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART.

Memorandum of Stuart's operations at 2d battle of Manassas, or Groveton; Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1862, Stuart overtook Gen. (Thomas J. "Stonewall") Jackson at Gainesville at 4 P.M.; Bristoe Station attacked that night; Stuart kept on Jackson's right flank, between him and Warrenton Junction; during the night Stuart took Gen. (Isaac R.) Trimble's brigade of infantry and part of his cavalry, and went from Bristoe to Manassas Depot; Wednesday, Aug. 27, made daylight attack upon Manassas Depot; captured eight pieces of artillery, horses, harnesses, and "complete and immense stores of all kinds"; Jackson and part of his command came up at noon, and fought Federal brigade under General Taylor (of New Jersey), who came from direction of Union Mills; Taylor mortally wounded; Gen. ' (Richard Stoddert) Ewell was attacked in the meantime at Bristoe, and toward night retired to Manassas; Colonel Rosser, with his cavalry regiment, protected Ewell's right flank and brought up his rear to Manassas; cavalry picketing and scouting in every direction that day and night; Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, with portion of his command, was sent on an expedition beyond Fairfax Court House, and captured prisoners and stores at Burke's Station; during the night, after destroying everything at Manassas including stores, army started for Stone Bridge, a portion going by way of Centreville; movement covered by cavalry; Rosser formed rear guard to Gen. A. P. Hill's division; on morning of Thursday, Aug. 28, army faced toward Groveton; Rosser's cavalry on left flank and front; portion of cavalry, as vidette on right flank, kept watch of enemy's movements with orders to report to Jackson; Stuart, with portions of General Robertson's and Lee's brigades, under Robertson, "marched for ...."

1 p. 32 cm x 20 cm. Last p. or pp. missing. (47)

1863 Jan. 2 (Colonel FORNO), H(ea)dqu(arte)rs, 5th L(ouisian)a Vol(unteer)s, Camp near Port Royal, Va. To "GENERAL."

Report of movements of Hays' Brigade, Aug. 26-28, 1862; brigade, under Forno's command, arrived at Bristoe Station, on Orange and Alex(andria) Railroad, at 6 P.M.; was ordered to attack and destroy railroad trains, supposed to contain troops, then approaching station; duty was promptly performed, and brigade "laid on their arms until daylight on the 27th at which time I made a reconnais(s)ance to the front in force"; attacked embarking enemy troops with artillery; after doing some damage, enemy succeeded in getting their train off; Forno then returned, leaving 6th Louisiana Regiment, under Colonel Strong, on picket two miles in advance, and 8th Louisiana Regiment, under Major Lewis, one mile nearer : main line, with orders to Strong to skirmish to rear should enemy advance, destroy railroad bridges and as much of the track as possible, and retire in good order under cover of artillery; "This duty was performed to my entire satisfaction, these two Regts successfully repulsing two Brigades of the enemy until their ammunition was expended when I ordered up the 5th Regt, Maj. B. Menger comdg to support them when after a few discharges from the latter Regt the whole retired in good order as if on parade"; one regiment from General Lawton's

1863 Jan. 2 brigade, with one piece of artillery, supported left of Forno's line and "did good service in repelling an attempt of the enemy to flank us"; as soon as artillery was in position brigade was ordered to fall back to Manassas; 19 killed and 31 wounded; enemy's loss, 80 killed and 200 wounded, "many of whom were officers of rank, Cols and other officers"; information as to loss on both sides obtained from Assistant Surgeon Strickler, 5th Louisiana Regiment, who was left in charge of wounded; Strickler also informed Forno that in consequence of total destruction of the long bridge, enemy were compelled to burn large amount of stores and railroad cars; after 12 o'clock at night, Aug. 27, brigade was put in motion with orders to follow Gen. (Jubal Anderson) Early and, with his brigade, support General Taliaferro, "but did not engage."

1.p. 32 cm x 20 cm. Last p. or pp. missing. (48)

1863 Jan. 7- July 29 1864 Passes (117) issued by order of Brig. Gen. John H. Winder, Maj. Thomas P. Turner, Maj. J. H. Carrington, and Brigadier General Gardner, to various persons, to visit Libby Prison; (for names of persons receiving passes, see Supplementary Index, ?D); 1 request for a visitor.

Hdw. on ptd. forms. 22 cm x 14 cm. Few on letter paper, 25 cm x 20 cm - 13 cm x 11 cm. (49)

1863 Jan. 9 A. ROANE, Principal Clerk in charge of Produce Loan Office, Treasury Department (Confederate States of America). To the Hon. C(harles) G. MEMMINGER, Secretary of the Treasury (Confederate States of America).

Report of operations of the office during past year; total amount of subscriptions of cotton, cash, and miscellaneous items, taken chiefly in 1861; amount of 1862 subscriptions; general agent appointed in each state to collect subscriptions, with authority to appoint subagents; agents have rendered weekly reports, and bonds have been furnished them by Register of the Treasury for distribution to "parties" concerned; amount of collections not as large as was anticipated, due to fact that market for cotton has been limited because of blockade of ports and general condition of country; amounts of cash subscriptions and proceeds from sale of produce, chiefly cotton, collected in Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi, Florida, North Carolina, Texas, and Virginia; in addition, purchases made by the government, for bonds, from subscribers to the loan; amount realized, up to this time, nearly one-third of whole amount; cost of collecting subscriptions less than one-third of one percent; names of all "parties" making payments have been entered alphabetically on books of office; to carry into effect Act of Apr. 21, 1862, produce loan agents and other special agents appointed for the purpose have been required, under Regulations of May 21, 1862, issued by Memminger, copy of which is enclosed, to make purchases of cotton on plantations, in warehouses in towns, and at railroad stations;

(50-51)

1863 Jan. 9 delay in organizing new system, putting necessary machinery into operation, and preparing proper blanks and books for use of agents and office; preliminary difficulties have been overcome, system has gone into operation, "and so far, appears to work harmoniously, securing at once, responsibility to the Government and unity of action among the several Agents"; monthly reports received at office from general agent in each state, showing amount of cotton purchased by him or under his direction, and all particulars of said purchases; these reports with accompanying certificates of title are carefully examined, corrected when necessary, digested and entered under proper headings on books of office; large amount of tedious labor involved; purchases made by agents in Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and Arkansas, up to date of their last report; above amount paid in cash and bonds; no reports from Louisiana, Texas, and Florida have yet been received; no reports from any agent for month of December, but it is estimated from letters received that much cotton has already been purchased for use of government; 13½ cents per pound average price paid; lowest average in Mississippi and Arkansas; prices to be paid hereafter will be, without doubt, considerably higher; two following forms of cotton certificates have been issued: One, proposing to deliver cotton to holder at fixed price after declaration of peace, the other authorizing him, at agreed price, to export cotton at any time from Confederate States to any neutral port, on complying with requisitions of law; certificates of former class, amounting to $1,500,000 have already been transmitted to Depository of Confederate States at Liverpool (Eng.); no purchases of tobacco, under Act of Apr. 21, have been made until very recently because large portion of tobacco-planting region and principal points where it is deposited have been either invaded or under constant threat of invasion by enemy; a beginning of purchases has, however, been made.

D.S. 5 pp. 31 cm x 20 cm. Pp. 5 and 6 missing. Enclosure missing. (50)

1863 Jan. 12 (Lieutenant Colonel ANDERSON), H(ea)dq(uarte)rs, 8th Tenn(esse) Reg(imen)t, Camp near Shelbyville (Tenn.). To "GENERAL."

Report of part taken by 8th Regiment in action before Murfreesboro (Tenn.); on morning of Dec. 27, regiment was ordered into line of battle in field on west side of Stone River; remained until Wednesday morning, Dec. 31, with left resting on left side of turnpike, and subjected to heavy cannonade of shells which did little or no harm; received orders to hold regiment in readiness to move forward at a moment's notice to support Brigadier General Chalmers' Brigade; brigade ordered forward at 2 o'clock; moved off promptly under very heavy cannonade of shot and shell; when arriving at position formerly occupied by Chalmers' Brigade was ordered to halt and lie down behind little fortification of logs and rails construcetd by Chalmers' Brigade; remained in this position 20 minutes, under "perfect storm of shot and shell causing considerable mortality in my Regt"; lost 15 or 20 men, killed and wounded; soon became apparent

1863 Jan. 12 to every one that Chalmers' Brigade was giving way, "for it was with great difficulty that I could keep his men from running over my men they came running back in squads and companies and I am satisfied that before I left this position that at least two thirds of the Regt that had formerly occupied the position we were in had returned"; was then ordered forward to the charge "which was responded to by the Regt with a yell the Gallant Col (W. L.) Moore leading"; moved forward at double quick "under a perfect hail of shot and shell and grape. When we arrived at the burnt brick house the Regt was thrown into some confusion by the house some picket fence (there being several fences) and a portion of Chalmers men that were in the way causing some four of the companies on the right of the Regt to pass around and through the best way they could, at this juncture the enemy in our front opened a terrible fire upon us with small arms at a distance of about 75 or 100 yds. Such a fire I do not suppose men were ever subjected to. At this point the Cols horse fell and I supposed that he himself was either killed or wounded. Seeing the condition in which the Regt was placed with a powerful enemy in our front and on the right and left, for at this time we were then in front of the balance of the Brigade and the enemy were cross firing me right and left. And seeing so many of my men falling around me I ordered them forward at a double quick fixed bayonets. The gallant 8th responded with a shout and leaped forward like men bent on conquering or dying in the attempt. When we had advanced about 50 or 60 yds and were just entering the woods in our front, the Col came up with sword in hand. He was not killed or wounded as I expected it was only his horse - he had just reached the Regt again and was urging them forward when he fell dead shot through the heart with a minnie ball"; enemy in front contested stubbornly; those on right and left continued to pour out deadly fire; enemy's first line gave way before Anderson's men; their second line was brought forward, could not stand the "impetuosity of our charge", and gave way; report came to Anderson that enemy was trying to get away some artillery on his left; he immediately changed direction to left, charged, captured three guns at one place and another, fifty yards below, by shooting down their horse; also captured 400 prisoners belonging to artillery and infantry who reported the death in action of their Colonel Roberts who was commanding the brigade; Anderson lost "many gallant officers and men killed and wounded"; enemy in woods in front, pouring out a galling fire; Anderson ordered men forward again at double-quick; they responded with a shout and moved forward upon the enemy; at this point 100 officers and men of 51st Tennessee Regiment came in on Anderson's left; Anderson ordered them forward with his men; they obeyed promptly, charged enemy in woods, and drove them forward "under a perfect storm of bullets"; Anderson joined by Col. (John) Chester in person; continued driving enemy forward; report came that enemy was trying to flank Anderson on his right; moved forward, struck enemy's flank and rear, halted, and gave him deadly fire;

(51-52)

1863 Jan. 12 too weak to close in behind him; heard heavy fire to right, in front of enemy; sent officer forward to see what it was and, "if it was our force which I felt confident it was, to inform the Commander of my position that he might not fire into me and also to tell the Commander to charge them at a double quick and drive them by me that I might shoot them down which he did in gallant style still when he came up it proved to be the 19th Tenn Regt"; Anderson formed on left and drove enemy forward; report came that enemy were flanking on left; immediately changed direction to left and moved upon enemy, who gave way and fled through field in front of woods; Anderson halted on edge of woods and gave enemy deadly fire as he ran through the old field; "The effect of that fire was apparent to every one who visited that place for the edge of the woods and in the field for two or three hundred yards was strewn with his dead and wounded"; enemy opened "perfect hail of grape and canister" from batteries on hill in front; Anderson ordered men back into woods; fell back to old house in rear of woods to gather together remainder of regiment that had "somewhat scattered in the charge through the dense woods", and to get supply of ammunition; remained there some time in company with Col. (John C.) Carter and Colonel Chester; formed line on right of General Stewart's Brigade; very heavy firing in front; ordered forward; moved to front of woods, in front of enemy, in the old field; remained in this position under very heavy fire of artillery "until night closed this bloody and eventful day"; manoeuvering in woods and frequent change of directions due to fact that support was lacking on both right and left; "It is generally the case in Battles that every Regt that passes a battery claims to have taken it, in this case there can be no doubt as we shot down the horses attached to the guns and captured the men belonging to the guns. It is also claimed by my men that they (sic) were two pieces in addition to the four that I have previously named captured by the right of the Regt some 75 yds to the right making in all six pieces, these two additional pieces I did not see at the time as I was near the left of the Regt, as it was the only force in...."

5 pp. 30 cm x 20 cm. Last p. or pp. missing. (51)

1863 Jan. 12 Brig. Gen. W(illiam) PRESTON, Headquarters, Preston's Brigade, Tullahoma (Tenn.). To Col. Theo. O'HARA, A(cting) A(ssistant) A(djutant) Gen(era)l.

Report of those conspicuous for gallantry in battle of Murfreesboro; Maj. J. C. Thompson, volunteer Aide, and Captain Moolley, Assistant Adjutant General, assisted efficiently on Wednesday; Acting Assistant Adjutant General Chambliss; Captain Wallace, and Lieutenant Wheeler assisted on Friday; greatly indebted to Major Claybrooke who volunteered on Friday; recommends for promotion Sergeant Battle "for conspicuous gallantry. After four colour-bearers of the 20th Tennessee had been shot down, and the regiment was in confusion, he seized the colors and bravely rallied the men under by eye."

D.S. 1 p. 31 cm x 20 cm. First p. or pp. missing. (52)

(53-57)

1863 CONGRESS of the Confederate States (of America).
Jan. 19 Bill to authorize enactment with Messrs. Erlanger & Co., of Paris, France, of foreign loan of seventy-five million francs; twenty-year bonds of Confederate States to be issued by Secretary of Treasury; coupons for payment of interest abroad at seven per-cent, and certificates for delivery of cotton in exchange for bonds, to be attached; agent to superintend and conduct all details of loan to be appointed by the President; powers and duties of agent and Secretary of Treasury.
Copy. 2 pp. 31 cm x 20 cm. (53)
On verso: "Read 3 times and passed."

1863 Capt. Tho(ma)s H. TUTWILER, A(cting) Q(uarter)m(aster), Quarter-
Jan. 19 master's Office, Lexington (Ky.). To E. C. ELMORE, Treasurer of C(onfederate) S(tates), Richmond, Va.
Requests instructions regarding interest collected on bonds before date of issue.
L.S. 1 p. 28 cm x 19 cm. (54)

1863 Maj. Hutson LEE, Ch(ie)f Q(uarter)m(aster), Office of Chief
Jan. 20 Quartermaster, Dep(artmen)t of S(outh) C(arolina) and G(eorgi)a, Charleston (S. C.). To the Hon. E. C. ELMORE, Trea(sure)r, C(on-federate) S(tates).
Encloses receipt for four drafts received, and calls attention to remarks made in red ink; encloses two drafts with date of bonds omitted; asks that date be inserted and bonds returned to him.
L.S. 1 p. 25 cm x 21 cm. Enclosures missing. (55)

1863 T. SANFORD, Dep(osito)r; C(onfederate) S(tates) Depository,
Jan. 20 Montgomery (Ala.). To E. C. ELMORE, Treasurer of C(onfederate) S(tates).
Supply of bonds is exhausted; is issuing certificates in place of bonds, which are not as acceptable; requests supply of bonds.
L.S. 1 p. 24 cm x 19 cm. (56)

1863 H(ea)dquarters, Cleburne's Division, Hardee's Corps A of
Jan. 31 Tenn(essee), Tullahoma (Tenn.).
Report of proceedings of (Maj. Gen. Patrick Ronayne) Cleburne's Division in battle near Murfreesboro, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862; on Dec. 26, three brigades of writer's division were stationed at College Grove, near Eaglesville, 20 miles west of Murfreesboro; 4th brigade, under command of Brig. Gen. S. A. M. Wood, stationed at Triune, 4 miles north of College Grove, on Nashville and Shelbyville turnpike; on evening of same day, writer received information that enemy had driven back the cavalry and occupied Nolensville in his front; during night received orders from Gen. (William J.) Hardee, who had gone in person to the front, to have everything in readiness for a movement and be prepared for any emergency; also received instructions as to

(57)

1863 Jan. 31 roads to be taken by train and fighting force in case of retreat on Murfreesboro; early on morning of Dec. 27, received orders from same source to take up position on turnpike a mile north of encampment; while making this disposition, received orders from Hardee to move the three brigades to Murfreesboro by routes previously decided upon; Wood's Brigade to remain at Triune and assist General Wharton's cavalry to retard further advance of enemy; report of Wood, on proceedings of his brigade under this order, enclosed; writer immediately moved as directed, marched all day, "part of it, over a miserable road and through a cold drenching rain", and encamped after nightfall on Salem turnpike within mile of Stone River; on morning of Dec. 28, Hardee ordered writer to form line of battle north of Murfreesboro and east of Stone River; line to face north, left resting on river, right near Lebanon turnpike, 800 or 1,000 yards in rear of line already occupied by (John C.) Breckenridge's Division; Woods Brigade, falling back slowly before Gen. (Alexander McDowell) McCook's Army Corps, impeding his advance wherever opportunity offered, finally reached Stone River and rejoined division on morning of Dec. 29; writer lay inactive in line of battle until evening of Dec. 30, when he received orders to move from right to left of army; arriving at fording place on Stone River, received orders to remain there until Hardee had examined ground and determined writer's position; after dark, staff officers were sent to order writer forward and show him his position; crossing river in the night was attended with many difficulties, and whole division was not in position before midnight; as well as writer could judge from campfires, his line was a prolongation to left of (Gen. B. F.) Cheatham's line, and 400 or 500 yards in rear of McCown's Division; soon after midnight received order from Hardee on which writer based and issued following circular: "Generals of Brigade will have their respective commands in readiness to move upon the enemy at half past four o'clock this morning, the several commands will fall into line without signal of bugle or drum"; before daylight writer formed line, placing (Maj. Gen. Leonidas) Polk's Brigade with Calvert's Battery on right, Johnson's Brigade with Darden's Battery in centre, and Liddell's Brigade with Warren Light Artillery, commanded by Lieutenant Shannon, on left; Wood's Brigade placed short distance in rear of Polk's; this brigade had no battery in the fight, its battery (Semple's) of 6 Napoleon guns having been detached the day before to support Hanson's Brigade, of Breckenridge's Division, and having remained with that brigade on right of army; on account of absence in duty of writer's chief of artillery, he ordered his chief of ordnance, Capt. (J. R.) Hotchkiss, to act as chief of artillery, and Robert Smith, ordnance officer of Polk's Brigade, to act as division ordnance officer; not yet "clear day" when writer received orders from Hardee to advance; swinging to right as he moved forward, he rapidly communicated these instructions to brigade commanders, caused his division to load, and moved forward, "stopping short upon the right and full upon the left, so as to swing round my left as directed"; Cheatham's left did not move forward at same moment

1863 Jan. 31 as writer's right, and with division inclining to left as it advanced, a gap was soon left between, which Hardee directed Wood's Brigade to fill; writer's whole division, with exception of Semple's Battery, was now advancing in line of battle, gradually wheeling to right; left had not moved half a mile when heavy firing commenced near its front, supposed to be McCown's Division engaging the enemy; enemy's skirmishers opened fire along right and left centre, "indicating, that, instead of being a second line supporting McCown's Division, I was in reality the foremost line on this part of the field, and that McCown's line had unaccountably disappeared from my front"; skirmishers were immediately thrown forward and writer pressed on, "continuing the difficult wheel under fire, through a country cut up with numerous fences and thickets. There was a great deal of crowding and improper opening out in the centre of my line. Polk's and Johnson's Brigades had to be moved by the flank more than once, to regain their true positions" ,driving back enemy skirmishers, in the face of heavy fire of shot and shell, writer encountered enemy's first solid line of battle three-fourths of a mile from scene of last night's bivouac; left of this line, opposite Wood's and Polk's Brigades, stretched through large cedar brake; right, opposite Liddell and Johnson, through open ground; in many parts of the brake, enemy found natural breastworks of limestone rock; in open ground he covered most of his line behind a string of fence; opposite writer's left, where ground was open, second line of enemy, supported by artillery, could be seen short distance in rear of his first; "Here was my first important fight of the day, it extended along my whole line, and was participated in my McNair's Brigade, of McCown's Division, which had been placed on my left, and which a few moments before had surprised and driven the enemy from the ground over which my left had passed. The fight was short and bloody, lasting about (25) twenty-five minutes, when the enemy gave way, both in the cedars and open ground, and fled back on his second line, which was encountered in the woods pastures and open ground in rear of his former position; his second line soon gave way, and both went off together. My first fight may be said to have ended here, its results were important. The 8th Arkansas, of Liddell's Brigade, captured two stands of colors; they were handed to Col. Kelly, on the field, by private J. A. Riddle, of Co. C, and Corpl N. A. Horne, of Co. E; in the rapid pursuit which followed, Col. Kelly could not carry them they were left on the field, and I fear appropriated by some person who had no title to them"; 2d Arkansas, of Liddell's Brigade, again encountered and defeated 22d Indiana, "same Reg. it had so severely handled at the battle of Perryville", wounding and capturing its lieutenant colonel; this brigade also captured two rifled cannon, with suitable ammunition, which Lieutenant Shannon added to his battery and used on the enemy at subsequent periods of battle; 17th Tennessee,

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1863 Jan. 31 Johnson's Brigade, charged and captured battery of four guns; 16th Alabama, Wood's Brigade, wounded and captured the colonel, and killed the lieutenant colonel and major of 101st Ohio; writer's losses very severe, "especially on my left wing, where Johnson's and Liddell's Brigades suffered more than in all the subsequent fighting of the day"; in Johnson's Brigade, Colonel Marks, 17th Tennessee, "one of the best officers in the Division", severely wounded; Major Ewing, 44th Tennessee, mortally wounded; Colonel White and Lieutenant Colonel Fraser, 37th Tennessee, wounded; and Colonel Hughes, 25th Tennessee, wounded; in Polk's Brigade, Major Carlton, 15th Arkansas, and Major Dunken, 13th Arkansas, wounded; in Wood's Brigade, Lt. C. Helvenston and Major McGhatcey, 18th Alabama, wounded; nine field officers and proportionate number of company officers, noncommissioned officers, and privates, killed or wounded in this fight; writer's division now engaged in "rapid but not very orderly pursuit" of enemy, which was continued until fresh line of enemy's infantry and artillery came into view; this line drawn up on south side of, and paralled to, Wilkerson turnpike, its right resting in open woods, its left in open fields; it checked or pushed back portions of writer's command which, in order of pursuit, had advanced beyond general line; writer's whole division, excepting right of Johnson's Brigade which had delayed to replenish ammunition, again engaged the enemy; advancing steadily in face of heavy fire of infantry and artillery, Liddell's Brigade and 17th Tennessee of Johnson's Brigade, drove back enemy's right; Wood's and Polk's brigades encountered more obstinate and protracted resistance in open fields, "but here too, success again rewarded the bravery of my men; the enemy were driven across the Wilkerson pike, and took refuge in the woods and heavy cedar brake on the North side. In this fight, I captured two hospitals, nearly a thousand prisoners, a train of ammunition wagons, one piece of artillery, three or four caissons, and two wagons loaded with medical stores. The Federal Genl Sill, was killed near one of the Hospitals. The 17th Tenn. of Johnson's Brigade, and the 2d Ark. of Liddell's Brigade, contend for the honor of having first captured the hospital and killed Genl Sill"; writer's line now far advanced beyond that of Withers and Cheatham; began to discover from firing that he was getting in rear of right flank of enemy's centre; right wing and left centre exposed to heavy enfilading fire, from powerful battery planted near north side of turnpike, as they crossed open ground near pike; Captain Hatchkiss, Assisting Chief of Artillery, placed Dardon's and Calvert's batteries in position and "coldly attacked the Parrott and rifled artillery of the enemy"; Wood's Brigade moved back for fresh supply of ammunition; Polk moved forward, but was forced by enfilading fire to change front forward on his first battalion, in order to place his line at right angles to pike and facing eastwardly; Polk advanced and attacked supports of battery, while Hatchkiss, "though greatly overmatched in number and calibre of guns, continued to fire on them"; enemy abandoned position, leaving

1863 Jan. 31 several pieces of artillery; 5th Confederate and 1st Arkansas passed through and beyond these guns, "and fairly deserve the honor of having captured them"; Colonel Hawkins, commanding Federal brigade of 15th Regiment, killed by 1st Arkansas during this fight; relieved of enfilading fire, Polk again changed front and resumed original line of advance; Wood's Brigade had come up, and had been ordered by writer to left of Polk's Brigade; Johnson's Brigade, forced by enfilading fire to change front, came up, and was ordered by writer to throw forward strong company of sharpshooters and advance on battery to Polk's assistance; just at this time firing ceased, and writer discovered enemy had been driven back, as before stated; changed direction of Johnson's advance to correspond with Polk's and moved his brigade on right of Polk's, whose guns were again heard in conflict with enemy; found enemy had made another stand in heavy cedar brake north of Wilkerson pike and in front of where writer's right crossed it; enemy had again found natural breastworks of limestone rock and covered most of his line behind them; enemy made "obstinate and destructive resistance, during which Polk's Brigade suffered a severe repulse", but enemy was finally dislodged and driven from the cedars; toward close of this fight, (Brig. Gen. Preston) Smith's Brigade, of Cheatham's Division, under command of Col. (A. J.) Vaughan, came up on writer's left and rendered material assistance; in this fight Sergeant Looin, 3d Confederate Regiment, Wood's Brigade, captured stand of colors, "which I herewith transmit"; Lt. Col. Don McGregor, 1st Arkansas, and Major McReynolds, the last field officer of 37th Tennessee, mortally wounded; commanding officers of Wood's regiments again reported their ammunition expended, and Wood moved brigade in rear of Wilkerson pike to procure supply; while there, information reached Hardee that enemy was threatening left flank, and Hardee ordered Wood's Brigade to remain in rear and protect trains; "This was the smallest Brigade I had, numbering on the morning of the fight not over eleven hundred officers and men, it was without a battery as before explained, was on the right extreme right of my line (the most exposed position) up to the time of crossing the pike, and at this time, did not number five hundred"; enemy driven out of cedars in front and at right of writer's division, where he still remained undisturbed, and as writer again attempted to advance, he found himself flanked on right and again exposed to enfilading fire; decided to advance on line further to left where right flank would not be so "fearfully" exposed; ordered Johnson to move his brigade to left, where Liddell's Brigade would again connect with him; since last mentioned, Liddell's Brigade had driven back line of enemy on south side of Wilkerson pike; while writer's other brigades inclined to right, Liddell moved diagonally to left for considerable distance, through open woods; Liddell met enemy on far edge of woods, and drove him over crest of high ground beyond; skirmishers found enemy had made

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1863 Jan. 31 another stand in valley of Overall's Creek, 400 or 500 yards beyond crest; Liddell moved his battery to crest, and drove enemy back until he disappeared from view behind embankment of Nashville Railroad; Liddell, now in full view of Nashville turnpike and enemy's trains, opened his artillery on one portion of train, while Wharton, with cavalry, charged another; trains disappeared in "haste and confusion"; Liddell's Brigade was extreme left of infantry, and there was a gap of three-quarters of a mile between his right and the left of other portion of division; writer decided to unite division opposite this gap, and advance; ordered Johnson to move on left of Polk's Brigade, and Liddell to move by right flank until he had reconnected with Johnson; "While these commands were being executed, I met a Brigade, of McCown's Division, retreating in great disorder. I think, this Brigade must have attempted to advance through the gap in my Division, and been repulsed"; writer moved inwards and united gap mentioned; advanced with Polk's Brigade on right, Liddell's on left, Smith's Brigade of Cheatham's Division at right centre, and Johnson's at left centre; had not moved a hundrod yards when Liddell's Brigade became "hotly" engaged with line of enemy which was drawn up across neck of woods and prolonged into fields on each side; writer thinks this was continuation, to left, of same line which his other brigades had defeated further to right, or it may have been line which caused repulse of McCown's Division, and which was pursuing; Liddell met enemy in force and "engaged in the most obstinately contested, and, to the enemy, most destructive fight, which had yet occurred; not until Liddell, had closed within twenty five paces of him, would the portion of his line in the woods give way. Col. Kelly, of the 8th Ark. and Col Smith, of the 6th and 7th Ark, were wounded here. Lt Col. Murray, of the 6th Ark, bore the colors of his Reg, through the hotest of the fight, and by his own bright example encouraged his men to despise danger. J. K. Leslie, a brave and intelligent private, of Co. C, of this Reg. captured a beautiful stand of colors, belonging to one of the enemys Regiments of regulars; this flag I also herewith transmit. The enemy gave way, and fled, leaving a large number of dead behind him"; Johnson's, Smith's, and Polk's Brigades moved rapidly in pursuit, obliquing to left as they advanced; Liddell rapidly reformed his line and followed, en echelon, about 100 yards in rear of Johnson; orders frequently received from Hardee during day being to push enemy and give him no time to rally or select positions, writer did not halt division or lose any time in rectifying distances or alignments; line had not advanced quarter of a mile when fresh line of enemy was discovered in open fields, supported by numerous well served batteries; writer had but one battery, Liddell's, as Polk's could not follow through heavy woods, and Johnson's had been ordered by Hardee to remain in reserve near Wilkerson pike; writer's line advanced steadily, "pouring in a deadly fire", and drove enemy across small dirt road; portion of enemy's line opposite Johnson rallied behind fence on far side of

1863 Jan. 31 dirt road, but was driven from there when his whole line disappeared in cedar woods which here border Nashville pike; still another line of enemy showed itself on edge of cedars; heavy fire of small arms immediately directed upon him; he fled back into woods, leaving ground in front of Johnson's Brigade thickly covered with dead and wounded; "Following up their success, our men gained the edge of the cedars (Johnson's Brigade capturing a battery of Parrot guns) and were almost on the Nashville turnpike, in rear of the original centre of (Gen. William S.) Rosenoran's (Rosecrans') Army, sweeping with their fire his only line of communication with Nashville; - but it was now after three o'clock, my men had had little or no rest the night before, they had been fighting since dawn, without relief food or water, they were comparatively without the support of Artillery, for the advance had been too rapid to enable my single battery to get in position, and answer the enemy, their ammunition was again nearly exhausted and our ordnance trains could not follow. At this critical moment, the enemy met my thinned ranks with another fresh line of Battle, supported by a heavier and closer Artillery fire than I had yet encountered; a report also spread, which I believe was true, that we were flanked on the right, this was more than our men could stand, Smith's Brigade, was driven back in great confusion, Polk's, and Johnson's, followed. As our broken ranks went back, over the fields, before the fire of this fresh line, the enemy opened fire on our right flank, from several batteries, which they had concentrated on an eminence near the railroad, inflicting a heavier loss on Polk's Brigade, than it had suffered in all the previous fighting of the day. The Division was rallied on the edge of the opposite woods, about four hundred yards in rear of the scene of disaster; though some of the men could not be stopped until they reached the Wilkerson pike"; Liddell's Brigade, en echelon, on writer's extreme left, was not engaged in this last fight, and was moved back in good order to line where other brigades rallied; here writer reformed his division as rapidly as possible, with Polk's Brigade on right, Johnson's in centre, and Liddell's on left; fresh supply of ammunition was served out; waited, in momentary expectation for advance of enemy in overwhelming force; "He never advanced a foot, and the question presented itself, ought I to again advance? I was now in possession of, - three miles of ground conquered from the enemy, large numbers of prisoners, cannon, and small arms; another repulse, and I might lose all these and cause the demoralization and destruction of my Division. I immediately reported the situation to Genl Hardee, and was ordered by him, to hold the ground I had won, rest and reorganize my Division, and await further orders. Pushing my pickets well forward, I bivouaced in line of battle on the same line which the Division rallied on after the repulse"; on morning of Jan. 1, 1863, there were rumours that enemy was retreating; writer was

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1863 Jan. 31 ordered by Hardee to push forward, "feel the enemy, and ascertain the true state of affairs in our front"; Liddell's Brigade was moved forward and to left, and drove enemy's skirmishers back a quarter of a mile and beyond white house, used as a Federal hospital, situated on small dirt road near which last fight of day before occurred; Lieutenant Colonel Cameron, 6th and 7th Arkansas Regiment, wounded; Liddell again swept Nashville turnpike with artillery, and "greatly disturbed" enemy's trains which could be seen on and near it; received another message from Hardee that "he had ordered me to feel the enemy, and could not hear my guns"; at same time received information from Liddell that he was in line of battle near hospital and needed immediate support on his right; ordered Wood to move his brigade forward cautiously and support Liddell on right, "but I also informed him, that the object was, merely to ascertain whether the enemy was still in force in our front, not to bring on a general battle"; moved Johnson's skirmishers forward, en echelon, on Wood's right flank, to protect him as much as possible; Wood's Brigade formed line close to dirt road, and immediately became "hotly engaged with a very large force of the enemy, which advanced on him out of the cedars where our repulse of the day before occurred"; Wood found Liddell was not on his left, as expected, having previously fallen back; Wood also discovered enemy were flanking him on left with another heavy force; at this time Wood received order direct from Hardee not to bring on a general battle; Wood ceased firing and fell back, leaving several killed and wounded on the ground; some of the men of 45th Mississippi Regiment had gone so far ahead retreat was impossible, and they remained where they were and fell into hands of enemy; "Wood must have lost near one hundred in killed and prisoners in this fight"; writer reported enemy still in force on his front; "On Friday morning the 2nd Jany. I was satisfied that the enemy was fortifying his position. On consultation with my Brigade commanders, I addressed a note to Genl Hardee, which I requested him to forward to Genl (Braxton) Bragg, stating this important fact, and that I feared if my single and now reduced line was pushed on the enemy, in his fortified position, the result would prove very disastrous, but that I believed I could hold a defensible position against any assault of the enemy"; Semple's Battery rejoined writer, Jan. 1; on Friday evening, Jan. 2, writer was ordered to send four of Semple's guns to support attack about to be made by Breckenridge's Division; "My Acting Chief of Artillery, Capt. Hotchkiss, having been twice wounded, while gallantly discharging his duty, I ordered him to quit the field, which he reluctantly did, and directed Capt. Semple to act as Chief of Artillery"; Semple sent four of his twelve-pounders, under Lieutenant Fitzpatrick, to Breckenridge's Division; "In the desperate conflict, which took place on the right, that evening, this battery bore a conspicuous part; out of (45) forty-five men and officers,

1863 Jan. 31 twenty were killed and wounded, among them, Lt. Joseph Pollard, who is represented as having fought most bravely and only yielded when his leg and arm broken"; 14 horses killed and wounded, and 1 piece of artillery lost; for details of "noble conduct of this battery, in this fight", refers to report of Semple, herewith enclosed; at 11 P.M., enemy made reconnaissance, in force, in front of writer's division, and was driven back by skirmishers; immediately afterward, writer received orders to withdraw his pickets and resume position held on morning of Dec. 30, on right of army, in rear of Breckenridge's Division; remained here, "enduring the incessant cold rain of that night and next day, until 11 o'clock, P.M. of the 3d, when I commenced retreating on Manchester"; after battle of Wednesday, writer collected large number of guns and sent them to Bragg's chief of ordnance; also got several artillery horses, with which he replaced most of disabled horses in his batteries, and large quantity of artillery ammunition, harnesses, and other articles necessary in batteries; "To the courage and patriotism of the officers and men, the good discipline which existed among them, and the unexpected suddenness of the attack, are alone due the success which attended my advance upon the enemys right. With the exception of the wheel of my Division, directed by Genl Hardee, on the morning of the great battle, there was no strategic movement attempted; it was one determined charge, sometimes checked, and even repulsed by the enemy, sometimes delayed to procure a fresh supply of ammunition, but ever renewed and successful, until (Gen. A. McD.) McCook's Federal Corps, of eighteen thousand men, composing the right wing of Rosencrant's (Rosecrans') army, had been swept away, and two or three lines of his successors had shared the same fate; country indebted to Johnson, Wood, Polk, and Vaughan, for "their great exertions on this occasion"; Liddell led his brigade "with a skill courage and devotion, which I believe saved my left flank from being turned by the enemy"; following officers were very efficient, "were at their posts all the time, and discharged their difficult duties, with a courage promptness and intelligence not often equalled": W. W. Kirkland, Chief of Staff, Maj. Calhoun Benham, Assistant Inspector General, Capt. Irving A. Buck, Assistant Adjutant General, Lt. J. W. Jelton, Lt. J. K. Dixon (wounded), Capt. J. R. Hatchkiss (wounded), John M. Johnson, Chief Surgeon, Surg. J. H. Erskine, Chief Inspector; "Dr. Johnson showed the same zeal, courage and energy in this battle, which has distinguished him on every other occasion, and made one feel that my Division was very fortunate in having secured his services. In addition to the officers and men already mentioned in my report the following officers and men have been brought to my notice for distinguished services on the field; I hope it will be considered no disparagement of the services of other brave men, of my Division, some of whom laid down their lives, or lost limbs, on this field, if their gallant deeds have been overlooked in this report"; Wood's Brigade, 16th

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1863 Jan. 31 Alabama: Col. W. B. Wood, Adjt. B. A. Wilson (wounded), Captain Hodges (Co. F), Lieutenants Davis (Co. B), Jones (Co. G), Pride (Co. A), Carson (Co. C, who remained fighting after he was wounded), Warren (Co. F), Salter (Co. D, who was wounded but returned to field moment his wound was dressed), Sgt. Maj. Robert Cherry, Sergeant Harney (Co. H), Pvt, William Boyce (Co. C), Pvt. James Peeden (Co. C), Sergeant Bowen (Co. H), Sgt. W. H. Rutland (Co. A), Peter White (Co. F), Robert Williams (Co. B), H. D. Smith (Co. A, wounded in both legs, deserves promotion); 45th Mississippi: Lieutenant Colonel Charlton, Major Nunn, Adjt. Frank Foster, Sergeants Asbury, Dolittle, Morrison, Vaughn, Stewart, St. Williams; Sergeant Major Kern, Corporals Mallet, Hackler, Read (volunteered to carry colors after color bearer had been shot down, well qualified as officer and should be promoted), Private McChadden; 33d Alabama: Colonel Adams, Captain Dodson, Capt. Thomas Scay (severely wounded in advance), Sergeant Major Mizell (mortally wounded), Corp. J. R. Smith (Co. C), Sergeant Stewart (Co. H), Privates Byrd (Co. J), Foster (Co. E), Riley (Co. D); 3d Confederate: Major Cameron (Wood's Sharpshooters), Captain Hawkins; Polk's Brigade, 5th Confederate: Col. J. A. Smith, Adjt. F. T. Smith; 1st Arkansas: Colonel Colquitt, Lt. Col. Don McGregor, Adjt. S. N. Greenwood, Captain Alexander (Co. B, wounded), Captain Scales (Co. C, wounded), Captain Parrish (Co. D, wounded), Lt. John E. Letson (wounded), Corporals Green M. M. Kenzie (Co. A, killed), John S. T. Hemphill (Co. B, wounded), Privates G. W. Sallee (Co. C), J. C. Bogy (Co. D), W. W. Chaney (Co. E), Hardy J. Bubin (Co. F), A. P. Green (Co. G, killed), James Buson (Co. H), John H. Curd (Co. I, killed), Ocean C. Choat (Co. K, killed); 13th and 15th Arkansas: Capt. Thomas H. Osborne (Cos. B and H, 15th Arkansas), Lt. John Dolan (Co. A, 13th Arkansas, ought to be promoted), Color Bearer Felix E. Lipe (13th Arkansas, wounded), Sgt. J. M. Hurklesord (Co. F, 15th Arkansas), Pvt. William Sandford (Co. E, 13th Arkansas, wounded, should be promoted), Lt. William Pearce (15th Arkansas), Captain Kinsey (15th Arkansas); 5th Tennessee: Col. B. J. Hill (well worthy of promotion); Calvert's Battery: Color Bearer Joseph Lemon (deserves promotion); Liddell's Brigade, 2d Arkansas: Lieutenants Collier and Clegg (feared killed), Lieutenant Colonel Harvey, Captain Phillips (Co. F, should be promoted), Lieutenants Emerson (Co. A), Brown (Co. K), Smith (Co. G); 8th Arkansas: Adjutant McCurdy (brave young soldier, killed), Lieutenant Call (Co. I), Lt. Calvin East (Co. H), Lt. T. H. Beard (Co. F, killed), Lieutenant Bass (Co. E), Captain Lankford (Co. A), Lieutenant Perrett (Co. E); 5th Arkansas: Captain Washington (Co. K), Privates John Atkinson (Co. C), B. W. Marett, T. C. Mattux (Co. F, "this soldier was too badly wounded to carry his gun, he asked to be allowed to carry the colors, and did so thro' the rest of the day; three color bearers had been shot down previously"); 6th and 7th Arkansas: Captain Martin, Lieutenant Reeves, Captain Brown ("ever foremost in leading their...."

22 pp. 31 cm x 20 cm. Last p. or pp. missing. Enclosures missing. (57)

(58-60)

1863 Jan. Capt. Philip A. SANDY, A(cting) Q(uarter)m(aster), To CONFEDERATE STATES (of America).

Receipt for bill for commutation of quarters and fuel at Richmond (Va.), for December, 1862.

Signed duplicate. Hdw. on ptd. form. 1 p. 25 cm x 20 cm. (58)

Certified by Maj. I. F. Whitfield; certified and receipted Jan. 5, by Capt. Philip A. Sandy, A(cting) Q(uarter)m(aster), stationed on duty at Richmond by Maj. Gen. G. W. Smith.

1863 Feb. 12 (Capt. J. K. BOSWELL), H(ea)dq(uarte)rs, 2d Army Corps. To Col. C. J. FAULKNER, Chief of Staff (to) Lt. Gen. T(homas) J. ("Stonewall") Jackson.

Reports that on Aug. 13, 1862, having just returned from Clark's Mountain, three miles east of Rapidan Station, Boswell reported to Jackson position of enemy's forces on opposite side of Rapidan River; main body of enemy encamped around slopes of Garnett's and Slaughter's mountains, one division a mile north of Culpeper Court House on Brandy Station Road, and small force between Mitchell's Station and Lime Church; Jackson directed Boswell to report to him, the following day, most desirable route for passing around enemy's flank and reaching Warrenton; Boswell advised that corps should march from its encampment just west of Toddsburg, through Orange Court House, down Fredericksburg Road to Dr. Terrill's, left past Pisgah Church, across Rapidan at Sommerville's (sic) Ford, thence by Lime Church, Stevensburg, Brandy Station, and Benchley's Ford to Warrenton; route approved and march commenced, evening, Aug. 15; Aug. 16, three divisions of (Gen.) Taliaferro, (Gen. Richard Stoddert) Ewell, and (Maj. Gen.) A. P. Hill encamped near Pisgah Church until morning, Aug. 20, awaiting arrival of portion of Gen. (James) Longstreet's command; Aug. 18, body of enemy drove pickets from Clark's Mountain and found out position of troops; Aug. 19, enemy commenced retreat toward Rappahannock; Boswell on Clark's Mountain when retreat commenced, and immediately gave information to Jackson; at dawn, Aug. 20, corps moved forward in following order: Hill, Ewell, Taliaferro; Boswell ordered by Jackson to remain at Summerville's (sic) Ford, where corps crossed Rapidan, till all divisions had crossed, to see there was no delay in fording stream; this accomplished, Boswell rejoined Jackson two miles beyond Stevensburg, on Brandy Station Road.

1 p. 31 cm x 20 cm. Last p. or pp. missing. (59)

1863 Feb. 20 Maj. Gen. B. F. CHEATHAM, Com(man)d(in)g, Headq(uarte)rs, Cheatham's Division, Polk's Corps, Army of Tenn(essee). To Maj. Thomas M. JACK, A(ssistant) A(djutant) G(eneral).

Report of action of Cheatham's Division in battles before Murfreesboro, Dec. 30, 1862-Jan. 3, 1863; division composed of following brigades and batteries:

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1863 Brig. Gen. D. S. Donelson's Brigade
Feb. 20 16th Regiment, Tennessee Volunteers, Col. John H. Savage
38th Regiment, Tennessee Volunteers, Col. John C. Carter
51st Regiment, Tennessee Volunteers, Col. John Chester
8th Regiment, Tennessee Volunteers, Col. W. L. Moore
84th Regiment, Tennessee Volunteers, Col. S. S. Stanton
Capt. W. W. Carver's Light Battery

Brig. Gen. A. P. Stewart's Brigade
4th and 5th Regiment, Tennessee Volunteers, Col. O. F. Stralel
24th Regiment, Tennessee Volunteers, Col. H. L. W. Bratton
31st and 33d Regiment, Tennessee Volunteers, Col. E. E. Tansil
19th Regiment, Tennessee Volunteers, Col. F. M. Walker
Capt. J. F. Stanford's Light Battery

Brig. Gen. George Maney's Brigade
1st Regiment, Tennessee Volunteers, Col. H. R. Field
4th Regiment, Tennessee Volunteers, Col. J. M. McMurry
6th and 9th Regiment, Tennessee Volunteers, Col. S. C. Hunt
Capt. Frank Maney's Company, Sharpshooters

Brig. Gen. Preston Smith's Brigade
154th "Sr" Regiment, Tennessee Volunteers, "Lieut Col"
13th Regiment, Tennessee Volunteers, Col. A. J. Vaughan
47th Regiment, Tennessee Volunteers, "Maj"
29th Regiment, Tennessee Volunteers,
9th Texas Infantry Col. W. H. Young
Captain Allen's Company, Sharpshooters
Capt. W. L. Scott's Light Battery

Maney's Brigade on outpost duty at Stewart's Creek, Dec. 26; heard heavy firing in front; was moved forward by General Maney to Lavergne, five miles toward Nashville, where he came in sight of advancing enemy; enemy encamped that night three miles beyond Lavergne; after consultation with General Wheeler, who was stationed at this advanced post with his cavalry brigade, advised commander in chief that general advance of enemy had commenced; Dec. 27, infantry and cavalry skirmished constantly with advancing enemy, and gradually fell back; infantry halted that night at Orevale's Creek; fell back next day to Murfreesboro; at daylight Monday morning, command, "having the day previous cooked three days rations - struck their tents - loaded their wagons - and sent them to the rear", commenced crossing Stone River, and formed line of battle in following order from right to left: 1st Brigade, Donelson, 2d Brigade, Stewart, 3d Brigade, Maney, 4th Brigade, Vaughan; line extended from Nashville Railroad on right to Franklin Road on left; Cheatham's Division in rear of Major General Withers' Division, supporting force to that division which formed front line of (Maj. Gen. Leonidas) Polk's Corps; at noon, Tuesday, enemy commenced deploying lines; heavy skirmishing until

1863 Feb. 20 sunset; enemy established his lines as far to his right as Triune Road, where Cheatham's left rested in dense cedar thicket 300 yards in front of Col. (J. J.) Loomis' Brigade; firing became very heavy; Robertson's Battery, in position in Triune Road, supported in rear by 154th Tennessee Regiment which Cheatham had detached from Vaughan's Brigade for that special duty, opened heavy fire upon enemy which was promptly answered by two of enemy's batteries; three enemy regiments made dash upon Robertson's Battery, but were repulsed by few rounds of canister, and well directed volley of musketry from 154th Tennessee Volunteers and two Alabama regiments on Loomis' left; enemy lost "quite a number" in killed and wounded; Robertson lost 14 men wounded, several killed, and one ammunition chest blown up by explosion of shell from enemy; 154th "lost considerably in this engagement, but behaved themselves most gallantly"; loss in Loomis' and Vaughan's brigades, and Robertson's Battery, over 75; enemy batteries kept up continual shelling until dark; at daylight, Dec. 31, attack commenced on extreme left by Maj. Gen. (J. P.) McCown's Division, supported by Maj. Gen. (Patrick Ronayne) Cleburne's Division of Hardee's Corps; attack to be made by each brigade advancing to front, attacking enemy's lines, wheeling to right to take him in flank, to be followed up in like manner from left to right; at 7 o'clock, Loomis' Brigade ordered to attack; crossed open woods and cornfield to reach enemy, strongly posted in cedar wood; made "gallant dash", but compelled to fall back to original position; command reorganized under Cheatham's superintendance; supporting brigade, under Vaughan, advanced over same ground, attacked enemy furiously, "driving him away from and capturing two of his guns, but was forced to give orders to his command to fall back on account of a murderous fire being poured into his front, a particularly raking fire that was turned upon him from his right completely enfilading his lines. They however retired in good order and in a few moments after being reformed were again sent forward by me with instructions to bear somewhat to the right so as partially to avoid the heavy wood"; 9th Texas, "under the command of that gallant officer Col. W. H. Young who did not hear the order became detached and was further to the left. It remained in the woods and continued to fight the enemy and at last charged them on their flank and drove them from the woods on their entire right losing very heavily"; Loomis wounded in first assault by limb from tree and had to turn over command to Colonel Colthart; Loomis' and Vaughan's brigades suffered very severely; Lt. Col. W. E. Morgan and Major Cole, both of 13th Tennessee Volunteers, mortally wounded, and large number of officers and men lost; at 8 o'clock Colonel Manigault's Brigade moved out and attacked enemy directly in his front; met with very strong resistance; after Loomis was compelled to fall back, and enemy's fire turned upon his left flank and enfiladed his lines, he was compelled to retire; rallied his command, made another gallant attack, and was forced back a second

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1863 Feb. 20 time; Maney's Brigade came up and took position on left of Manigault, facing Wilkinson Pike near Harding house; two batteries of enemy opened upon them, one in woods on west of pike and one on east side of pike; Cheatham came up with Vaughan's Brigade; Maney had placed Captain Turner's Battery of Napoleon guns near brick kiln, and it silenced battery on east side of road; Manigault, with two regiments, assailed one in woods, but did not succeed in capturing it; Cheatham ordered Vaughan to move forward with his brigade and take position on Cleburne's right, which was in woods at Cheatham's front and left; accompanied Maney and Manigault across Wilkinson Pike, just in front of enemy's battery which was abandoned at the approach; battery in woods, at right, also abandoned, "most of the houses (horses) having been so disabled that the guns could not be removed"; after crossing pike Cheatham rode forward to cedar brake toward Nashville Pike; found Stewart's Brigade hotly engaging enemy; captured 3 enemy guns and drove him through woods and beyond field to Nashville Pike; Colonel Bratton, 24th Tennessee Volunteers, "a most gallant officer", killed; Vaughan advanced with Cleburne's Division, "fighting and driving the enemy until he reached the Nashville Pike when the Enemys fire became so heavy he was forced to retire after having again driven the Enemy from two of his guns"; late in evening, Cheatham placed Vaughan on Wilkinson Pike in rear of Cleburne's Division, with instructions to remain there until further orders; "This Brigade acted most gallantly during the entire day, having had two terrible engagements loosing seven hundred and five men out of eighteen hundred and thirteen"; at 10 o'clock, Donelson's Brigade was ordered forward to support of General Chalmer's Brigade which had been partially driven back; Donelson pressed forward through open field in front of burnt house, under "terrific fire of twenty pieces of Artillery" and heavy infantry force; Savage's Regiment, 16th Tennessee, and three companies of 51st Tennessee, passed to right of house; remainder of 51st, with 8th and 33d, passed to left of house and advanced under heavy fire of infantry toward south end of cedar brake; "During this advance Col Moore of the 8th Tenn had his horse killed under him and in a few moments afterwards that gallant Officer fell dead having been shot through the heart by a Minnie ball"; 8th Tennessee, now under command of "gallant" Lt. Col. John H. Anderson, dashed forward into cedar brake, drove enemy before them, charged and captured battery, and, in connection with 38th and seven companies of 51st Tennessee, fought and drove enemy out of south end of brake, through open field, to his reserves on Nashville Pike, capturing from 600 to 700 prisoners; Savage, 16th Tennessee, advanced beyond burnt house, took position on right of railroad, held columns of infantry in check for three hours, and when, after arrival of General Adams' Brigade, he withdrew his regiment, "he left the thirty dead men in the line he had occupied"; 207 lost out of 402 men; 8th Tennessee, under Anderson, lost 306 out of 472, "which shows what they had to contend against";

1863 Feb. 20 other regiments of this brigade suffered nearly as badly; as soon as Cheatham discovered his advance line had been checked he immediately formed double line of infantry in cedar brake to resist any movement enemy might make; Maney's Brigade formed on left, and Loomis' on right, of Stewart's; Donelson, (Brig. Gen. William) Preston, Adams, and Manigault in rear; McCown on left of Maney; remained in this position until night, under heavy fire of enemy's artillery; Friday morning, brigades of Preston and Adams were withdrawn when lines were reformed, and Smith's Brigade was brought forward and placed in lines, "he having arrived and taken Command on Thursday"; little was done by Cheatham's artillery Wednesday "on account of the impossibility of advanceing it through the Cedars and Pedrigal" on his left; Turner's Battery, brought into action on Wednesday, did good service; Friday and Saturday, Stanford, Scott, Carver, and Turner did excellent service with their guns which had been advanced up the railroad by order of Polk; Lieutenant Harder, Standford's Battery, with one section, was sent to assistance of Manigault on Tuesday, and "while gallantly working his rifle pieces was killed by a round shot"; Sunday morning, at 1 o'clock, preparations having been previously made, Cheatham's command brought up rear as army slowly fell back toward Shelbyville; "Although my division was originally placed in the second line as a supporting force it was not long before it was all under fire and hotly engaged with the enemy and I am proud to say that each Brigade did good service. I cannot omit this oppoutunity to express my thanks for the fortitude with which they bore the hardships and their gallant soldier like bearing during the eight trying days they were in line of battle and most of the time under fire"; list of casualties enclosed; 277 killed, 1,597 wounded, 65 missing; Cheatham's staff on field: Maj. John Ingram, Assistant Adjutant General; Maj. Joseph Vaulx, Assistant Inspector General; Maj. George H. Young, Chief Quartermaster; Maj. B. F. Butler, Chief of "Subs"; Maj. J. A. Cheatham, Chief of "Ords"; Lt. J. G. Mann, Engineer Officer; Lt. A. L. Robertson, Aide-de-Camp; "All managed their separate departments to my entire satisfaction"; special mention given to: Capt. R. L. Weakly (badly wounded), Lieutenant Marsh of artillery, Lt. Thomas Henderson (Adjutant, 6th Tennessee), Capt. R. A. Alston (South Carolina), Capt. J. Webb Smith; Maj. F. H. McNairy, Cheatham's aide-de-camp, who had accompanied him in all previous battles, was absent, having been severely wounded by accidental discharge of a pistol at Knoxville, (signature copied).

Copy. 10 pp. 30 cm x 19 cm. (60)

Signed in same hand, at foot of page: "A true copy Thos. M. Jack A(ssistant) A(djutant) G(eneral)"; enclosure missing.

1863 Feb. 20 Capt. S. S. LEE, Commanding, Commandant's Office, Drewry's Bluff, Va. To the Hon. Charles M. CONRAD, Chairman, Naval Committee, H(ouse) of R(epresentatives, Confederate States of America).

(61-65)

1863 Feb. 20 — Encloses copy of paper he intends to send naval committees in both houses, protesting injustices to officers under existing laws, where majority are sacrificed for advancement of few; cites battle of Hampton Roads, where several vessels were engaged but only one officer was promoted, and that of Drewry's Bluff, where a volunteer captain was made a major and the naval officer commanding the fort overlooked; says England's power is largely due to her navy, that France is increasing hers, and that no nation is safe at home or abroad without sufficient naval force to protect her rights; suggests amendments to present laws with regard to promotions.

L.S. 2 pp. 25 cm x 20 cm. Enclosure missing. (61)

1863 Feb. 23 — R. H. MAURY & CO.

List of bonds, with numbers and amounts of certificates, sold for account of the Confederate States (of America) to Samuel Mc Dowell Reid, R. E. Meredith, Samuel I. Price, George A. Farrar, William S. Zickle, Mrs. Frances Brockenbrough, and Elizabeth Dabney; signed "R H Maury & Co by Smith".

1 p. 20 cm x 17 cm. (62)

1863 Mar. 28 — Col. John S. FAIN, Commanding Forces, Loudon, Tenn. To the Hon. Hardy STRICKLAND, Richmond, Va.

Encloses application for detail of John C. Logan, citizen of Fannin County, Ga., as tanner, because of feeble constitution; asks that the matter be laid before James A. Seddon, Secretary of War.

L.S. 1 p. 22 cm x 20 cm. Enclosure missing. (63)

1863 Mar. 31 — Capt. John E. SPEARMAN, A. C. S. To CONFEDERATE STATES (of America).

Receipt for bill for commutation of quarters and fuel at Hanover Junction, Va., from Dec. 24, 1862.

D.S. 1 p. 24 cm x 19 cm. (64)

Certified by Capt. George G. Thompson, A(cting) Q(uarter)-m(aster); certified and receipted by Capt. John E. Spearman, A. C. S.

On verso: "Dollars 127 40 Paid 13th April 1863."

1863 (sic) Apr. 13 — Col. J. J. LOOMIS, A(cting) A(ssistant) A(djutant) Gen(era)l, 25th Ala.(bama) Reg(imen)t, P. A., Corinth, Miss.

Report of operations of 25th Alabama Regiment (at battle of Shiloh), Apr. 6 and 7; encloses report of losses sustained; owing to prevalence of measles and mumps, was able to take but 305 men into action; regiment formed part of 1st Brigade of Withers' Division, under command of General Gladden; regiment "did its duty, fighting side by side with other Regiments of the Brigade, charging promptly when ordered, and in good order, and only falling back when commanded. With the Brigade it was engaged in every charge and attack on the 6th; and on the 7th the Brigade being disorganized, the Regiment fell in with a Missouri Regiment, and

1863 Apr. 13 fought until the conclusion of the engagement"; Loomis remained in command until 4 o'clock, Apr. 6, assisted "greatly" by Maj. George D. Johnston and Adjutant Stout, "whose coolness and intrepidity upon the field, is worthy of all praise"; at 4 o'clock Loomis received wound on head from musket ball, "doing very slight external injury, but producing a concussion of the brain, and rendering me unfit for commanding during the rest of the engagement. Major Johnston then took command, and lead the Regiment gallantly through the fight"; 3 stands of colors captured, one presented by Johnston to Gen. (William J.) Hardee upon the field, the other two "thoughtlessly torn up by the men and taken as mementoes of the battle. The Officers, most of them, bore themselves gallantly upon the field"; Captain Costello, Lieutenant Smith, and Lieutenant Slaughter given special mention; Sergeant Scofield captured two flags; Private Vaun was first at a battery and took color bearer's horse; "Numbers of such incidents might be mentioned if necessary, but all did well, a noble rivalry existed of who should do most, and the whole Brigade acquitted themselves as men should, who were fighting for their homes and firesides."

D.S. 2 pp. 30 cm x 20 cm. Enclosure missing. (65)

1863 Apr. 13 Headq(uarte)rs, Fort Moultrie, S. C. To Lt. W. C. HANE, Adj(utan)t, Forces (on) Sullivan's Island.

Report of part taken by Fort Moultrie "in the action with the Ironclad fleet of the Abolitionists", Apr. 7; Apr. 5, attacking fleet, consisting of 8 turreted gunboats and steam frigate Ironsides, crossed the bar and took position 3½ or 4 miles from Fort Moultrie; Apr. 7, it advanced in direction of harbor, one of turreted boats some distance in advance; as soon as leading boat came within range, writer reported fact to brigadier general commanding and received orders from him to commence action; thinking object of enemy was to run by Fort Sumter, writer permitted firing to be rapid at first, using every precaution, however, to encourage deliberation in aiming; boats engaged were at all times during action within range of Fort Moultrie; three-quarters of an hour after first gun was fired, frigate Ironsides steamed up to within 1600 yards and took position "apparently with a view of taking a prominent part in the action. All the guns that could be brought to bear were trailed (trained) upon her and fired and she in a few minutes afterwards moved out of range. The fire was generally directed upon the boat in advance, and I think with some effect. Shots were seen to strike frequently, many of them breaking to pieces"; guns engaged were manned by companies A, E, F, and G, 1st South Carolina Infantry, commanded respectively by Captains T. A. Honguenin and R. P. Smith, 1st Lieutenant Erwin, and Capt. B. S. Burnett.

1 p. 32 cm x 20 cm. Last p. or pp. missing. (66)

(67-71)

1863 Apr. 30 HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT, Army of the Confederate States (of America).

Muster roll and pay roll of steward, wardmaster, cooks, nurses, matrons, and detached soldiers, sick, in General Hospital, Division No. 1, Charlottesville, Va., Mar. 1-Apr. 30, 1863; Captain Irwin, Paymaster; (for names, see Supplementary Index E)

Hdw. on ptd. form. 2 pp. 78 cm x 32 cm. (67)

Muster roll certified by J. L. Cabell, surgeon in charge; muster roll and condition of hospital certified by Capt. William B. Mallory, Inspector and Mustering Officer, May 18, 1863.

1863 May 9 Surg. R. A. LEWIS, G(eneral) H(ospital), Camp Winder.

Return of clothing issued to noncommissioned officers, artificers, musicians, and privates of "the various Co & Regts Specified"; (for names, see Supplementary Index, F).

Hdw. on ptd. form. 1 p. 55 cm x 30 cm. (68)

On verso: "Clothing account 5th Division G. H. Camp Winder Issued May 9th 1863 By Surgeon R. A. Lewis."

1863 May 31 Capt. E. H. HARDIN, A(ssistant) A(cting) Quartermaster, C(onfederate) S(tates) Army, Speight's 15th Regiment, T(e)x(as) Vol(unteer) I(nfantry).

Voucher for forage issued to and consumed by the "Public Animals", under Hardin's direction, on march during month of May.

D.S. 1 p. 20 cm x 16 cm. (69)

Approved by Lt. Col. J. E. Harrison, Commanding.

1863 June 2-Sept.23 TREASURER of the Confederate States, Richmond (Va.).

Orders (57) to pay to various men various amounts; signed by Henry W. Williamson; (for names, see Supplementary Index, G).

Hdw. on ptd. forms. 19 cm x 8 cm. (70)

1863 June 9 Col. L. L. LOMAX, Commanding, H(ea)dq(uarte)rs, 11th V(irgini)a Cavalry. To Capt. W. R. MARTIN, A(ssistant) A(d)j(utan)t Gen(era)l, Jones Cavalry Brigade.

Report of part taken by 11th Virginia Cavalry in engagement, May 9; regiment moved out at sunrise, to brick church on road from Brandy Station to river; remained formed in woods until enemy advanced from woods in front; charged and drove enemy back through woods, killing and capturing several; passed column of enemy's cavalry charging battery near Church; this was attacked and repulsed with slight loss on "our" side; regiment again formed in woods; sharpshooters dismounted and deployed in front under Lieutenant Shenard, Co. H and Lieutenant Hockman, Co. E; both officers severely wounded and brought to rear; Hockman's wound proved fatal; Lomax moved regiment to support of battery on right; left sharpshooters in front, communicating with those of Gen. W. H. F. Lee's Brigade on left; Lomax was ordered by major general commanding to attack enemy's cavalry now advancing from right and rear and moving rapidly in

1863 June 9 direction of Brandy Station; charged enemy on right of Culpeper Court House road, drew them across railroad, and captured battery of 3 guns and many prisoners; observed force of enemy at Brandy Station; moved toward that point and found 3 regiments of cavalry under Lt. Percy Wyndham, "plundering and destroying the property there"; charged and drove them from station; took stand of colors and many prisoners, among them a colonel; pursued them some distance on Stevensburg road; ordered by major general commanding to advance upon Culpeper Court House, drive enemy from that point, and to place a picket on Stevensburg road; sent 200 men to Culpeper Court House; found that no enemy had been there; sent squadron on Stevensburg road; this squadron captured enemy's picket of 14 men and (brought) in 20 more during evening; Lomax's loss during day was 5 killed, 11 wounded; Major Ball wounded; regiment captured 122 prisoners; loss in prisoners small, "exact number not known (but does not exceed 5-6) as missing men are still reporting"; encloses return of property captured; "The universal good conduct of men and officers need not be commented upon by me as they were acting under the eye of both Brigade and Division Commanders."

D.S. 3 pp. 25 cm x 20 cm. Enclosure missing. (71)

1863 June 10 Maj. C. E. FLOURNOY, Com(man)d(in)g, H(ea)dqu(arte)rs, 6th V(irgini)a Cavalry. To Capt. Walter K. MARTIN, A(ssistant) A(djutant) Gen(era)l.

Report of part taken by Flournoy's Regiment in battle, June 9; was aroused early in morning by cannon from Captain Gibson's Co. A, announcing that enemy had crossed river in considerable force; Gibson fought them "gallantly" for some minutes, charging and driving back their advance, when they were stoutly reinforced by 2 regiments of cavalry; enemy then drove Gibson's pickets to within 300 yards of Flournoy's camp; Flournoy hastily collected portion of his regiment, about 150 men, and charged down road toward Beverly's Ford, where he attacked 8th New York and 8th Illinois regiments of cavalry; drove them forward for short distance, killing and wounding several, and capturing 3 or 4 prisoners with their horses; prisoners reported death of Colonel Davis, 8th New York; special mention for distinguished gallantry given Lt. R. O. Allen, and Lieutenant Shumate who, though severely wounded, "remained on the field all day notwithstanding his left arm was entirely disabled"; Captain Richards and Captain Mitchell "led their men well"; Sergeant Stone, Co. H, "acted very gallantly killing one and capturing two of the enemy. (He was afterwards killed fighting gallantly in the charge near the Miller house)"; Lieutenant Brown and Lieutenant Mann were killed "while leading their men"; Captain Throckmorton led second squadron "in fine style, charging the right of the enemy's line, and although they proved too strong for him, he contested his ground fiercely, keeping them back for some time"; regiment held enemy in check

(72-75)

1863 June 10 long enough for baggage trains of nearby camps to be moved out of danger and battery placed in position; Flournoy lost 30 men, killed, wounded, and prisoners; regiment ordered to right by General Jones; Flournoy reported to Gen. (Wade) Hampton and acted with his brigade; Hampton ordered Flournoy to move quickly in direction of Brandy Station; while on way, received orders from Gen. (J. E. B.) Stuart to "cut off 300 yankees" who were near Miller House; moved across railroad; instead of 300, met what prisoners reported as 5 regiments; charged, with regiment now reduced, by casualties and detachment of 4 companies, to 200 men; drove back whole force and had them in retreat when enemy attacked rear; forced to fall back toward Miller House, where enemy opened with artillery; charged and took battery, but were unable to hold it, "having been charged by 5 times our number"; fell back "in confusion" toward hill in front of Miller House, where men were rallied and reformed; Captain Owen, Co. G, and Captain Mitchell, Co. E, acted well in this fight, "leading a squadron to the charge which would have proved entirely successful had the enemy been kept off of our rear. The officers and men of the Regt fought bravely until almost surrounded"; 24 men lost in this charge; Lieutenant Allen, Co. D, severely wounded "while leading his men over the Battery"; 5 killed, 25 wounded, 24 taken prisoners, many of whom were wounded; "I am endebted to Surgeons Lewis and Galt for their prompt and careful attention to my wounded".

D.S. 3 pp. 25 cm x 20 cm. (72)

1863 June 30 Capt. George G. THOMPSON, A(oting) Q(uarter)m(aster), Hanover Junnotion, Culpeper C(ourt) H(ouse), and Winchester, Va.

Expenditures for quarter, Apr. 1-June 30, 1863, for pay rolls, purchase and care of horses, commutation of quarters, and other expenses; (for names, see Supplementary Index, H).

D.S. 1 p. 59 cm x 39 cm. (73)

1863 June 30 Lt. R. B. ROBERTS, A(ssistant) A(cting) Q(uarte)rm(aster), 11th Tex(as) Vol(unteer) Inf(an)t(r)y.

Return of quartermaster's stores received and issued at camp near Pine Bluff, Ark., for quarter ended.

D.S. 1 p. 74 cm x 30 cm. (74)

1863 July 1-Feb. 6, 1864 C. H. BLINCOE.

Account book in which are entered sums paid as interest (purpose not given; memorandum on page following Aug. 5 accounts:) "R. Baine - Departed from our midst for better quarters on the morning of the 6th of August - 1863, but old habits are so strong with him, he calls today for a general settlement - expect he will find all O. K. - so mot it be, especially after he cusses all of us a little. August 6/63."

98 pp. 19 cm x 11 cm. (75)

1863 July 21 Brig. Gen. J. F. FAGAN, Headquarters, 2d Brigade, Camp Searcy, Ark. To Maj. W. B. BLAIR, A(cting) A(ssistant) A(djutant) G(eneral), H(ea)dq(uarte)rs, Dist(rict) of Ark(ansas).

Report of part taken by Fagan's Brigade in attack on Helena (Ark.), July 4; on evening of July 3, Fagan ordered Colonel Brooks with his regiment, one section of Baker's Battery of Light Artillery commanded by Lt. John C. Arnett, and three companies of cavalry commanded by Captain Denson to move to front in support of cavalry then within three miles of Helena; at 11 P.M., with three remaining regiments commanded by Colonels King, Hawthorne, and Bell, and Blocker's Battery of Light Artillery commanded by Capt. W. D. Blocker, Fagan moved forward on road toward Helena; on joining Brooks where "old hill road" leaves Little Rock road, Fagan ordered him to advance at once, with his command, on latter road, to attract and engage attention of enemy south of town and hold his forces in rifle pits on river; at same time, ordered Hawthorne, whose regiment was in advance, to lead brigade forward on "hill road"; brigade moved without interruption until within one mile of outer works of enemy; "At this point the road was completely filled with felled timber, the largest forest growth intermingling and overlapping its whole length, whilst on either side precipitous and impassable ravines were found running up even to the very entrenchments of the enemy. It was utterly impossible to move my artillery or ammunition train along this road; the obstacles were so great indeed that I was under the necessity of directing every officer of my command to dismount, and proceed on foot, a dire necessity, which subsequent events gave occasion seriously to deplore. After crawling through interstices of the closely jutting limbs and boughs, and climbing over the thickly matted timber for one mile, my line of skirmishers who had been ordered by me not to fire, came within sight of the enemy. I went to the front and could plainly see that the enemy was on the alert, and evidently expecting and awaiting an attack. The order of the Lt. Gen. Comdg was to assault the fortifications with the several attacking columns, precisely at daylight on the morning of the 4th. Not having been apprized of the obstructions in the road, I had made no arrangements to remove them. The limited time to daylight would not allow of an attempt even to take my Artillery along. It was ordered to remain in the road where the obstructions were first met with. To conform to orders it was necessary for me to move with the utmost celerity. Freeing myself of everything except my column of Infantry, I pushed forward with all the haste in my power. At daylight I reached and attacked the enemy in his works"; Hawthorne, being in advance, was hurried into line on right of road leading directly up to the fort on Hindman's Hill, and engaged enemy who occupied their outer line of rifle pits; Bell's Regiment "emerged next from the confused mass of felled timber" and was "double quicked" into line on left of road, engaging entrenched

(76)

1863 July 21 forces of enemy as they came into position; King's Regiment brought up rear; King rapidly threw his men into position and was ordered by Fagan to immediate support of Hawthorne; Fagan's entire force was now engaged; assault upon rifle pits was made from both right and left of road; "Never did men behave with greater steadiness and gallantry than did the troops of those three Regts. Over the heavy timber, the deep gorges, and the precipitous banks they moved. Over opposite to them ran the long line of fortifications, towards which they moved with eager, anxious steps. Cowering behind their strong works the enemy beheld their advance with consternation. Still on they moved, unhesitatingly amid the 'leaden rain and iron hail.' The gorge is passed, the ascent of the steep acclivity is nearly gained, the red line of 'Rifle Pits' looms up clearly amid the uncertain light and haze of dawn. With a shout of triumph they rush towards it, and the enemy are driven pell-mell from one row of the Rifle Pits to another. Up to this time there had been no attack at any other point. Daylight had come and gone, and still the guns of my Brigade and those of the enemy were the only ones that interrupted the stillness of the morning"; Fagan's Brigade was exposed to "constant and galling enfilading fire" from works on Grave Yard Hill; "This exposure combined with the close and constant fire in our front was most trying to the men. Their numbers were being rapidly decimated not only by the fire of the enemy, but by extreme exhaustion, occasioned by their scaling the steepest of hills, made almost impassable by quantities of timber cut down, which was of itself an almost insurmountable barrier to our advance"; reached and took possession of 4th tier of rifle pits; "Now it was that the Column commanded by Maj. Genl. Price (Parsons and McRae's Brigades) charged the works on 'Grave Yard Hill' gallantly driving the enemy before them, and taking possession of their fortifications and artillery"; one row of entrenchments remained between Fagan's Brigade and fort on Hindman's Hill; Fagan ordered charge; men, "though thoroughly exhausted and worn answered with a shout and sprang forward most gallantly"; enemy's inner, and last, line of works was defended "with great stubbornness. It was of no avail. My men sprung forward bravely and defiantly, and after a sever(e) contest succeeded in driving out the enemy, who fled, crowding back into the frowning Fort and under cover of its heavy guns.... Of all the many obstacles and threatening fortifications that opposed our advance that morn, there only remained the Fort. All other obstacles natural and artificial had been overcome - rugged and almost impassable ravines - the steepest and most broken hill sides, abattis, and line after line of breastworks had been passed and left behind. Before us there only remained the Fort, and the plain on which it was built. Notwithstanding the reduced condition of my command and the exhaustion of those yet remaining I ordered a charge upon the Fort"; King, Hawthorne, and Bell did all in their power to encourage men to attack; "The effort was made, but the prostrate condition of my command prevented success, and after losing in the attempt several gallant officers

1863 July 21 and many brave men, I formed again in rear of the inner line of 'Rifle Pits', whilst the guns of the Fort continued to pour forth a furious fire"; it was now 11 o'clock; "More than three hours before, the guns on 'Grave Yard Hill' had been taken by our friends, and there seemed no obstacle in the way of their victorious march. Eagerly did we look to see their column coming to our aid and at first with the most undoubting hope and confidence, but less confidently as hour after hour wore on, and still they made not their appearance. Time wore on; the pleasant morning deepened into the sultriest and hottest of days. The thinned ranks of my Regts became thinner and thinner each moment. The guns of the enemy (not more than 100 or 150 yards distant) were telling sadly against us, whilst the heat, the want of water, and the toil were no mean auxiliaries. Still the brave men left, stood manfully up to the discharge of their duty"; at this time, written orders were received from Lieutenant General Holmes, directing that Fagan withdraw his troops from the field and fall back to Allan Polk's, 6 miles in rear; in last assault upon fort, Major Cocke, Hawthorne's Regiment, received severe wound in shoulder; special mention made of "this brave and accomplished Officer - his daring was conspicuous throughout the engagement. Here also the much beloved Capt. Walton Watkins, whilst most gallantly leading his company over the enemy's works, fell. It has never been my lot to witness more gallantry and more determined courage than displayed by this young officer on that day. We mourn the loss of other brave and true Officers who fell during the engagement"; "too much praise cannot be said" of the conduct of Brooks, King, Hawthorne, and Bell; each "did his whole duty"; refers Blair to Brooks' report for part taken by him; "He succeeded entirely in carrying out the orders he received to the letter. His report will show the number of prisoners captured by him, as well as the amount of property taken and brought from the field or destroyed"; position assigned King threw him on ground most difficult of all; "Had it not been for the determined character of this brave young Colonel, his Regt. perhaps would not have been advanced over all the difficulties he met with"; Major Dillard and Adjutant Bourne, King's Regiment, "deserve much praise for the assistance they rendered"; Hawthorne was "constantly to the front, cheering his men on from one success to another. When orders came from Lt. Genl. Holmes to abandon the field, Col Hawthorne remained with a small number of his men, engaging the enemy until the last of the army had left the field and retired beyond the high hills which lay between them and danger"; Bell and Lieutenant Colonel Jonson, with large number of officers and over 700 men, were captured by enemy in attempt to enter fort from south side; "The loss of Col Bell is a serious one to us. It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to his distinguished gallantry and daring"; Major Blackwell, Bell's Regiment, was entrusted by Fagan with an important part on the field and is entitled to thanks for "the successful manner in which he performed it"; Maj. B. T. DuVal, quartermaster on Fagan's staff is entitled to

(76-77)

1863 July 21 thanks for "his constant attention to every duty on the march from Little Rock. He was with me on the field, and by his coolness and good judgment was enabled to render me important assistance up to the time of the withdrawal of my troops"; Capt. Wyatt C. Thomas, Assistant Adjutant General, "was as usual at his post; the conduct of this young officer has often before won for him 'honorable mention'. On this field he was constantly with, and cheering the troops forward; his bravery and gallantry justify especial mention"; Capt. Albert Belding, Fagan's aide-de-camp, "always eager to discharge every duty", was sent by Fagan, at daylight, with important orders to Brooks, consequently Fagan was deprived of the "valuable assistance his quickness and daring so well qualify him to render on the field"; Capt. John B. Howell, ordnance officer, was ordered to remain constantly with his ammunition train which had to be left in rear; this deprived Fagan of "immediate services of this gallant officer"; officers of Fagan's staff, Maj. B. F. Fall, Brigade Commissary, James H. Tucker, volunteer Aide-de-Camp, I. W. Paul, Acting I. G., are all entitled to thanks for "assistance rendered during the engagement"; aggregate force engaged against Fort Hindman and defences in front of it, 1339; correct list of casualties in brigade will be rendered in three or four days.

D.S. 6 pp. 32 cm x 20 cm. (76)

1863 July 22 (Colonel KING), H(ea)dq(uarte)rs, King's Reg(imen)t, Ark(ansa)s Infantry, Camp at Searcy (Ark.). To Capt. Wyatt C. THOMAS.

Report of part taken by King's Regiment in battle at Helena (Ark.), July 4; took up line of march at 11 P.M., July 3, on road leading to Helena; when within 10 miles of Helena, King, Colonel Hawthorne, and Colonel Bell, led by Gen. (J. F.) Fagan, took road leading into town by way of Hindman's Hill; when within ¾ of a mile of the hill, found roads "so blockaded by fallen timber, that it was impossible for any thing but Infantry to pass, and it was with great difficulty that the men could get through at all"; by the time King got his regiment to open road, skirmishing commenced by Hawthorne who was moving in front; King immediately moved his regiment up at double-quick, arriving at scene of action about daylight; was immediately ordered by Fagan to take position on right of Hawthorne, who had formed line of battle and was skirmishing with enemy in rifle pits immediately in front; King moved his regiment as ordered, taking position on crest of hill overlooking town, where he was exposed to "galling fire" from enemy's rifle pits or breastworks, 150 yards in front; by the time he got his men up and in line, he received order from Fagan to charge the works, which he did, but "the ground was so very rough that it was impossible to move rapidly - After scrambling over and under the fallen timber, across a ravine, that I would at any other time, or under any other circumstances, have considered impossible to make my way through, and at last up the side of a hill that was so steep, the men had to pull themselves up by the bushes, we ...".

1 p. 32 cm x 20 cm. Last p. or pp. missing. (77)

(78-81)

1863 July 25 — Garrett SCOTT, P. J., Orange C(our)t House (Va.). To Gov. (William) SMITH (Richmond, Va.).

Urges that Mr. Robinson's name be added to list of magistrates for 2d District exempted from military service, in order that he may continue in a magisterial capacity; R. M. Chapman already recommended for exemption by Smith; more magisterial business in 2d District than in any other district in county; Chapman and Scott would be only magistrates in district if Robinson and Mr. Houseworth should be sent to the army; universal opinion is that there ought to be two magistrates at, or near, Court House; Robinson, Houseworth, and Chapman live at Court House; Scott lives 5 miles distant; "Mr. Robinson was our former sheriff is a man of business habits and it is thought would make a first rate magistrate - He is also the confederate assessor for the county and has been detailed as such, which will exempt him till the the 1st of Nov. and will probably be continued for a longer period."

L.S. 1 p. 32 cm x 20 cm. (78)

On verso, in another hand: "Inform Mr Scott that I have already certified liberally for Orange,... Mr. Houseworth... could be exempted on the score of physical disability... number of exempts in a State will hereafter be paraded against her W.S."; in another hand: "Answd July 31, 1864" (sic).

1863 (July 31?) — Maj. W(illia)m W. MORRISON, C. S., Goldsboro, N. C.

Abstract of purchases, within July, of bacon, pork, flour, corn meal, corn, vinegar, soap, and fodder; (for names of persons from whom purchased, see Supplementary Index, I).

Hdw. on ptd. form. 1 p. 48 cm x 34 cm. (79)

1863 July 31 — Maj. W. B. STANARD. To Maj. G. H. KYLE.

Receipt for ten barrels of flour received on march.

Hdw. on ptd. form. 1 p. 25 cm x 21 cm. (80)

1863 Sept. 5 — Headquarters, 1st Mil(i)t(ar)y Dis(tric)t, Department of S(outh) C(arolina), G(eorgi)a, and Fl(orid)a, Charleston, (S. C.). To COMMANDING OFFICER (Col. L. M. Keitt), Battery Wagner (Morris Island).

Confidential instructions for evacuation of batteries Wagner and Gregg; quantity of safety fuse has been sent down at different times to both batteries; this is to be examined at once and kept in place for service; "All magazines will be prepared for explosion before the final evacuation takes place, by causing safety fuses, at least three in number, to be inserted in a file of cartridges or a barrel of powder in each magazine, to be carefully trained so that ignition be not premature, and of the length to ensure time for leaving with the rear guard"; fuse burns 15 seconds to the foot; if 10

(81-83)

1863 Sept. 5 minutes are required for evacuation, fuse should be 40 feet in length; engineer officer, or some careful person, should be provided with matches and linstock, and at signal from commanding officer should "light carefully and without undue haste each safety fuse, and report"; artillery officer should destroy implements of each gun which is not firing, should spike securely all guns of smaller calibre, destroy elevating screws, and render carriages unserviceable; "It will be well to ram a shot or shell down without cartridge first inserting a small wedge of wood to cause the ball to stick in its position"; 10-inch Columbiads, if not removed, must be destroyed; they must be burst if possible; a few 210-pound bolts with Tennessee caps are to be sent down; "If these come, put in two cartridges, with two bolts, prime with powder, and lash a small cartridge over the vent with a slow match inserted. Let the matches be fired at the same time with the magazines. It will be well to cut through the braces of the carriage and put all the eccentric wheels in gear. If the bolts do not come, put in two cartridges, two solid shot, another cartridge, and then fill the gun up to the muzzle, priming and arranging the safety fuses as before"; other instructions will be given for evacuation of troops; destruction of armament will require consideration and coolness on parts of artillery and engineer officers; instructions to be communicated to artillery and engineer officers of the command.

2 pp. 30 cm x 20 cm. Last p. or pp. missing. (81)

1863 Sept. 6 Col. L. M. KEITT, Commanding, Morris Island. To Capt. W. F. NANCE, A(ssistant) A(djutant) G(eneral).

Asks if boats will be sent for garrison that night; if sacrifice will be of benefit, will storm enemy's works at once or lose every man; enemy within 50 yards; should assault him before day dawns if garrison is to remain; Assistant Engineer Stiles has inspected fort and says it is untenable; (at foot of page:) "E Kearny A(cting) A(ssistant) A(djutant) G(eneral)"; (signatures copied).

Copy. 1 p. 30 cm x 20 cm. (82)

1863 Sept. 24 Brig. Gen. Thomas JORDAN, Chief of Staff and Acting Recorder, H(ea)dq(uarte)rs, Dep(artmen)t (of) S(outh) C(arolina), G(eorgi)a, and Fl(orid)a, Charleston, S. C.

Minutes of conference of general officers in connection with condition of batteries Wagner and Gregg; at 11 A.M., Sept. 4, meeting was convened by Gen. (Pierre) G(ustave) T(outant) Beauregard, Commanding, at his office, for the purpose of enabling him to determine how much longer he should attempt to hold north end of Morris Island; officers present: General Beauregard, Maj. Gen. J. F. Gilmer (2d in command), Brig. Gen. R. S. Ripley (commanding 1st Military District), Brigadier General Jordan, Brig. Gen. Johnson Hagood, Brig. Gen. A. H. Colquitt, and Lt. Col. D. B. Harris (Chief Engineer of the Department); Hagood, Colquitt,

1863 Sept. 24 Harris, and Gilmer inspected works on night of Sept. 3, by order of commanding general; Hagood and Colquitt had both recently commanded on Morris Island; Harris had frequently visited Morris Island during operations and was present during assault made by enemy on night of July 18; above officers were asked how long they thought Fort Wagner could be held without regard to safety of garrison; Hagood and Colquitt replied that enemy could now storm and carry parapet before men could be moved out of bomb proofs, and "we would then be held at a fatal disadvantage"; if enemy should continue his approaches as now, by zigzags, up to the ditch, some 8 or 10 days would probably elapse before he could be expected to take works by regular approaches, but an assault could be made successfully some days sooner, should enemy advance nearer, by constructing another parallel, dashing forward, and storming works; Harris thought enemy would try to take works by regular approaches, for which 10 days would be necessary; chances of success of an attempt to carry works after a partial approach would be unfavorable for enemy; attempt to carry works by storm at present would be unsuccessful; officers were asked how long fort could be held with fair prospect of saving its garrison with means of transportation at command and circumstances relative thereto, as indicated by past experience; Hagood did not think garrison could be saved "without we steal a march on Enemy", and when enemy approached nearer he would be certain to get knowledge of any movement toward evacuation; thought garrison might be successfully withdrawn, however, with proper precautions; Colquitt thought enemy could take fort at his pleasure, could light up works now with calcium lights, and that chances were diminishing daily for saving garrison; thought garrison might be successfully withdrawn, however, with proper precautions; Harris did not believe enemy would attempt assault, but would seek to take fort by regular approaches on salient, hence garrison might be saved within 2 days of time enemy would be able to reach ditch, or completion of his approaches; officers were asked how long Fort Gregg could be held after loss or evacuation of Wagner; Hagood thought Gregg, if vigorously attacked, would fall immediately after Wagner was carried; Colquitt would evacuate both forts same night; Harris believed Gregg would fall immediately after Wagner, if vigorously followed up, but, in case reduction of Wagner is delayed a week, intermediate works for infantry to check advance of enemy could be thrown up and three days' delay of fall of Gregg be made; officers were asked if two heavy guns in Wagner and three in Gregg could be removed before evacuation without endangering safety of works and garrisons; Hagood and Colquitt thought Columbiads could be removed without endangering safety of garrison, especially if precautions were taken to assure men these guns were removed because they were now useless and were to be replaced by others more effective, Columbiads not materially enhancing strength of works at this time;

(83)

1863
Sept. 24 Harris thought guns should not be removed if obstinate resistance is to be made; officers were asked if offensive could suddenly be taken with fair prospect of success, by throwing 3,000 men on north end of Morris Island during night, making in all 4,000 men available, bearing in mind that no reinforcements could be sent there until night, and perhaps none for several nights, depending upon movements of enemy's Ironclads and fire of his land batteries; Hagood and Colquitt did not think offensive could now be undertaken with present means of transportation, and believed it would certainly fail if attempted; at 2½ P.M., Hagood and Colquitt were dismissed to their posts; at 3 P.M., conference was adjourned, to meet again at 8 P.M.; conference resumed with Beauregard, Gilmer, Ripley, Jordan, and Harris present; discussion until 10 P.M. relative to condition of works, probable plan of attack of enemy, means of defence and transportation, and reasons for prolonging foothold on Morris Island; result was determination by Beauregard to hold Morris Island as long as communication with it could be maintained at night by means of rowboats, for which purpose sailors or men able to handle boats and oars efficiently were necessary; it was agreed that holding of Morris Island as long as possible was most important to safety and free use of Charleston harbor and to ability to keep up easy communication with works on Sullivan and James Islands; applications renewed, by telegraph, to secretaries of War and Navy, for 200 sailors or oarsmen; it was further decided that the five heavy guns on Morris Island, being necessary to defence of position, "and such being the difficulties, if not indeed, the insurmountable obstacles in the way of their removal at this time", should remain; guns should be ultimately destroyed, with as much of the works as practicable, when further defence was abandoned; conference adjourned until answer should be received to applications for oarsmen; (remainder of manuscript dated Sep. 7, 1863); on morning of Sep. 6, dispatch herewith marked "A", and subsequently letter marked "B" from Col. L. M. Keitt, Commanding, Morris Island, having been received (see entry 82), detailed orders were issued for withdrawal of garrison and destruction of works and armament, contingent on report of Lieutenant Colonel Harris, Chief Engineer, who was directed to repair at once to Wagner and inspect and report its condition for further defence; his report, marked "C", is appended; Flag Officer Tucker was conferred with and called upon for such means of assistance in withdrawal of garrison as were at his disposition; orders and accompanying memorandum, marked "D" and "F", were issued, and reached Morris Island about 6 P.M.; orders had been issued several days previously, by district commander, under instructions from these headquarters, regulating manner of destroying works and armament in case of exigency (see entry 81).

D.S. 5 pp. 30 cm x 20 cm. (83)

Dispatch, Harris' report, and orders and memorandum marked "D" and "F" missing.

(84-85)

1863 (Col. C. A. SUGG), Commanding Brigade, H(ea)dq(uarte)rs,
Sept. 26 Gregg's Brigade, Top of Mission(ary) Ridge, (Tenn.).

Report of part taken by Gregg's Brigade, Sept. 18-20, while under command of Sugg; brigade "hotly engaged for several hours Saturday, Sep. 19; at 5 P.M., Sugg was notified that General Gregg had been disabled by severe wound in neck and had been borne from field; command, in consequence, devolved upon Sugg; reported to General Johnson for orders; brigade having fallen back, defensive dispositions were made for the night by posting pickets in advance and contributing breastworks of logs; at 7 A.M., Sunday, Sep. 20, Sugg was ordered to take position in rear of McNair's and Johnson's brigades, in reserve; 11 A.M., division ordered forward; advanced 800 yards under heavy fire; "front line first wavered, than halted in considerable confusion; "It soon rallied but after advancing about 200 yards farther, halted a second time in the face of heavy force of the enemy strongly posted behind breastworks of rails and fallen timber. My command suffering greatly in its position in rear, I now proposed to Genl McNair to permit me to pass to the ...".

1 p. 32 cm x 20 cm. Last p. or pp. missing. (84)

1863 (Col. John S. FULTON), Commanding Brigade, Headquarters,
Sept. 30 Johnson's Brigade. To Capt. W. T. BLAKEMORE, A(cting) A(ssistant) A(djutant) General.

Report of action taken by 17th, 23d, 25th, and 44th Tennessee regiments, and Co. E, 9th Georgia Battalion of Artillery, a battery of 2 howitzers and 2 small rifle pieces commanded by Lt. W. S. Everett, from Ringgold, (Ga.), to Chickamauga Creek, Sept. 17 - 18, and at battle of Chickamauga, (Tenn.), Sept. 19 - 20; at 3 P.M., Sept. 17, brigade moved, by order of Brigadier General Johnson, from its encampment 3 miles south of Ringgold on Ringgold and Dalton Road; on approaching Ringgold, met supply train which had been reversed and was rapidly returning; Fulton received order from Johnson to form brigade in line of battle at foot of Taylor's Ridge and throw forward skirmishers to hold Ringgold; 25th Tennessee Regiment, being in front, took position on right flank to protect wagons rapidly moving to rear; brigade formed in line of battle at foot of Taylor's Ridge, 44th and 25th on right of road, 23d and 17th on left; a company from each regiment was sent, in charge of Major Davis, to hold Ringgold, with detachment of Scott's Cavalry on Fulton's flanks; section of battery was placed on Fulton's extreme right, on elevated ground, where he ordered it to open fire.

1 p. 30 cm x 20 cm. Last p. or pp. missing. (85)

(86-87)

(1863 Sept. 30) Col. Jos(eph) H. LEWIS, Commanding, Helm's Brigade.
Report of wounding of General Helm; Captain Helm, A. C. S., "though not compelled to do so went on the field and did his duty"; Lt. W. Herr, Aide-de-Camp, and Lt. John Pirtle, Acting Aide-de-Camp, reported to Lewis as soon as necessary attention to their wounded general allowed, and thereafter "acted gallantly and faithfully"; encloses several reports of regimental and battery commanders, and list of killed and wounded.
D.S. 1 p. 31 cm x 20 cm. First p. or pp. missing. (86)
On verso: "Reports part taken by Helms Brigade in the Battle of Chickamauga. Official: Sam[l] W. Mellon Lt Col. & A(ssistant) A(djutant) G(eneral), Bureau of A. & I. G. O. org: office May 9. 64"
Enclosures missing.

1863 Oct. 9 (Brig. Gen. Z. C. DEAS), H(ea)dq(uar)t(er)s, Deas' Brigade, Hindman's Division, Polk's Corps, Army of Tenn(essee), Mission(ar)y Ridge before Chattanooga, (Tenn.). To "MAJOR".
Report of part taken by Deas' Brigade in action on Chickamauga Creek, Sep. 19-20; late in afternoon, Sep. 17, Deas' Brigade, with the division, left Lafayette and bivouacked for night near Worthon's Gap; next morning, moved forward and formed line of battle on east side of Chickamauga Creek, opposite Lee and Gordon's Mills, where skirmishing and artillery firing took place, off and on, during that day and next, until division was relieved by that of Gen. (John C.) Breckenridge and ordered to cross creek at Hunt's Ford, 1½ miles below; came under heavy fire of enemy's artillery; received orders to form on right of Manigault's Brigade, with General Anderson supporting, and move forward; before reaching line of enemy it was dark; all firing ceased; fell back a short distance, under orders, and bivouacked for night; at early daylight, again moved forward to take position in line which was, at the time, occupied by portion of division under Brigadier General Law, and which was moving by right flank to make room for Deas; it was 7 or 8 o'clock before entire brigade got into position, with Manigault on left and Anderson in support; received instructions that fighting would commence on right and gradually extend toward left, each brigade attacking as one on its right became engaged; at 10 A.M., heavy firing of infantry and artillery on right announced that fight had commenced "in earnest"; at 11:20 A.M., Gregg's Brigade, on right, moved forward and engaged enemy; Deas immediately followed; by the time he had advanced 300 yards, he saw line of enemy behind breastwork of logs, at sight of which his "men rushed forward with a yell, and charging the defences took them without faltering; as they climbed over some six or seven hundred of the enemy threw down their arms".
1 p. 32 cm x 20 cm. Last p. or pp. missing. (87)

1863 W. SMITH, by Collector T. Sanford, Coll(ecto)r's Off(ice),
Dec. 13 Dist(rict) of Mobile, Montgomery, Ala. To TREASURER of the Confederate States, Richmond, Va.

Receipt for Treasury Draft No. 191 on Customs Warrant No. 187 for $771.54, payable by Deputy at Montgomery, Ala.

Hdw. on ptd. form. 1 p. 25 cm x 20 cm. (88)

1863 Norman M. IVES, Route Agent on No. 6580, Florida, Lake
Dec. 19 City, Fla. To TREASURER of the Confederate States, Richmond, Va.

Receipt for Treasury Draft No.--- on P(ost) O(ffice) Warrant No. 4168 for $225.82, payable by Ass(istan)t Tr(easurer) at Charleston, S. C.

Hdw. on ptd. form. 1 p. 25 cm x 20 cm. (89)

1863 Philip H. CLAYTON, C(onfederate) S(tates) Marshal for
Dec. 21 Georgia, C(onfederate) S(tates) Marshal's Office, Savannah, (Ga.), by Cha(rle)s C. Usher, C(onfederate) S(tates) Dep(u)ty Marshal. To TREASURER of the Confederate States, Richmond, Va.

Receipt for Treasury Draft No. 5451 on Treasury Warrant No. 2164 for $5,000.00, payable by Deputy at Savannah, Ga.

Hdw. on ptd. form. 1 p. 25 cm x 20 cm. (90)

1863 S. L. BARKSDALE, Ass(istan)t Paym(aster), C(onfederate)
Dec. 22 S(tates) N(avy). To TREASURER of the Confederate States, Richmond, Va.

Receipt for Treasury Draft No. 485 on Navy Warrant No. 441 for $20,000.00, payable by Assistant Treasurer at Charleston, S. C.

Hdw. on ptd. form. 1 p. 25 cm x 20 cm. (91)

1863 Thomas WELCH, Private, Co. B, 9th Ala(bama) Reg(imen)t,
Dec. 29 C(onfederate) S(tates) Army. To CONFEDERATE STATES (of America).

Receipt for commutation of clothing from Oct. 8, 1862 to Oct. 8, 1863.

Hdw. on ptd. form. 1 p. 27 cm x 21 cm. (92)

Certified by Capt. H. O. Clagett, Ass(istan)t Quartermaster; at foot of page: "Sig tested Asst Qr Mast Gen Office Certificate of Disability right leg off".

1863 Robert GILBONY, Commissioner. To TREASURER of the Confederate States, Richmond, Va.

Receipt for Treasury Draft No. 3898 on War Warrant No. 4500 for $803.00, payable by Treasurer of the Confederate States,

Hdw. on ptd. form. 1 p. 25 cm x 20 cm. (93)

(94-99)

(1863) Capt. J. K. VAYLEN, A(ssistant) Q(uarter)m(aster), Orange C(ourt) H(ouse), Va.

Pay roll of Capt. James F. Beall's Co. A, 21st Regiment, North Carolina troops, Apr. 30 - Aug. 31, 1863; (for names, see Supplementary Index, J).

Hdw. on ptd. form. 2 pp. 84 cm x 27 cm. (94)

Signed by Col. W. W. Kirkland; certified by Capt. James F. Beall, Inspector and Mustering Officer; certified and sworn to before Lt. John H. Miller, Commanding, Sep. 5, 1863.

1864 Jan. 14 W. H. S. TAYLOR, Auditor, Treasury Department, Confederate States, Second Auditor's Office, Richmond, Va. To Henry JAMISON, attorney for John M. Shoemaker, father of Henry G. Shoemaker, Kuscuisko, Miss.

Encloses certificate No. 11649, for $74.60, claim of John M. Shoemaker for services of his son, Henry G., deceased, late private, of Captain Jamison's Co. K, 4th Regiment, Mississippi Volunteers, from Aug. 24, 1861, date of his enlistment, to Feb. 10, 1862, date of his death, and commutation for clothing; signed by T. Calvert, Chief Division, Deceased Soldiers.

Hdw. on ptd. form. 1 p. 25 cm x 20 cm. (95)

Enclosure missing.

1864 Feb. 1 Capt. Troup BUTLER, A(cting) Q(uarter)m(aster), Decatur, Ga. To TREASURER of the Confederate States, Richmond, Va.

Receipt for Treasury Draft No. 4030 on War Warrant No. 4673 for $33,000.00, payable by Deputy at Altanta, Ga.

Hdw. on ptd. form. 1 p. 25 cm x 20 cm. (96)

1864 Feb. 4 Maj. J. T. (illegible), Q(uarter)m(aster), Augusta, Ga. To TREASURER of the Confederate States, Richmond, Va.

Receipt for Treasury Draft No. 4068 on War Warrant No. 4724 for $227,350.00, payable by Deputy at Augusta, Ga.

Hdw. on ptd. form. 1 p. 25 cm x 20 cm. (97)

1864 Feb. 18 John JOHNSON, Paymaster, C(onfederate) S(tates) Navy, Charlotte, N. C.

Receipt for (Treasury) draft No. 509 on Navy Warrant No. 465 for $100,000.00, payable by Treasurer of the Confederate States.

Hdw. on ptd. form. 1 p. 20 cm x 17 cm. (98)

1864 Mar. Langhorne SCRUGGS, Clerk of Pittsylvania County Court, (Va.). To Gen. G(eorge) W. MUNFORD, Sec(retar)y, Com(monweal)th of V(irgini)a.

Requests exemption from military service for Robert J. Jones, Deputy Clerk; includes attested copy of certification by the court that Jones will soon be of military age and that Scruggs needs an assistant of experience; asks that above certification be laid before Gov. William Smith; refers Munford to "our Delegates if in the City", to the Hon. Mr. Goode, the Hon. T. S. Bocoese, and Maj. Isaac H. Carrington; requests answer by bearer, John F. Minson, of York.

L.S. 1 p. 30 cm x 19 cm. (99)

1864 Mar. On verso, in another hand: "The country needs soldiers urgently - I must think one clerk sufficient to transact the business of the County of Pittsylvania in these war times when little or nothing is doing in the courts. Application refused W. S. 17 March 1864".

1864 Apr. 14 T. J. EDWARD. To E. C. ELMORE, Treasurer of Confederate States.
Receipt for Treasury Draft No.--- on P(ost) O(ffice) Warrant No. 4676 for $125.00
Hdw. on ptd. form. 1 p. 25 cm x 20 cm. (100)

1864 May 2 P. B. Mon(illegible), Ag(en)t, S. Express at Kn(illegible).
Receipt for sealed package delivered by E. J. Porter, C(onfederate) S(tates) Depository, said to contain $1250.75, addressed to Treasurer of the Confederate States, Richmond, Va.
Duplicate. 1 p. 14 cm x 6 cm. (101)

1864 May 3 Asst. Adjt. Gen. R. W. HUNTER, H(ea)dq(uarte)rs, Johnson's Div(isio)n. To "CAPTAIN", Co. H, 14th L(ouisian)a Reg(imen)t.
By special order of Maj.General Johnson, Pvt. Charles Miller, Co. H, 14th Louisiana Regiment, Stafford's Brigade, being disabled for active field service, is detailed for special duty in Medical Department, and will report to Acting Chief Surgeon J. H. Stevens, at Division Headquarters.
D.S. 1 p. 21 cm x 20 cm. (102)

1864 June 17 William W. WEBB, Clerk of Lunenburg County Court, Va.
Certification of election of Richard F. Robertson to office of constable of 5th District of Lunenburg County.
D.S. 1 p. 21 cm x 17 cm. Official seal of Lunenburg County Court affixed. (103)

1864 June 20 Samuel M. GARLAND, Clerk, Amherst County Court Clerk's Office, (Va.). To Geo(rge) W. MUNFORD, Secretary of Commonwealth (of Virginia).
List of names, requested by Gov. (William) Smith, of newly elected justices for Amherst County, with their respective districts and estimated ages; (for names, see Supplementary Index, K).
D.S. 1 p. 31 cm x 20 cm. (104)
In another hand, several names are checked, and notation made, "exempted an M. D".

1864 July 22 Gov. W(illia)m SMITH, Executive Department, Richmond, Va.
Certificate of exemption from military service for William L. Alexander, Samuel Byer, Andrew Fudge, John P. Haynes, Madison Hook, John A. Jones, Samuel Kincaid, Lewis T. Mann, Charlton Shirkey,

(105-109)

1864 July 22 George Stull, justices of the peace for Alleghany County, Va.; "O. T. Rogers, being exempt as a physician, is not included in the above certificate"; (signature copied).

Copy. 1 p. 25 cm x 20 cm. (105)

Attested by George W. Munford, Secretary of the Commonwealth; (signature copied).

On verso, in another hand: "Exempt Andrew J. Smith & write to Clerk that I wish information to enable to select the best men W S"; in still another hand: "Ex^{d} Aug 22 1864".

1864 Aug. 19 J. R. SNEED, Office (of) Collector and Depository, Savannah, Ga. To E. C. ELMORE, Treasurer (of Confederate States), Richmond, Va.

Acknowledges receipt of War Draft No. 4978, Warrant No. 6011, in favor of Maj. M. B. Millen, C. S.; it has been placed to his credit.

L.S. 1 p. 23 cm x 18 cm. (106)

1864 Aug. AMELIA COUNTY COURT, Virginia.

Order that Joseph B. Willson be added to the committee to furnish necessary supplies for families of Confederate soldiers in the present war, in place of Hiram T. Scott.

Copy. 1 p. 21 cm x 9 cm. (107)

Attested by E. H. Coleman, Clerk.

1864 (Aug.?) CITIZENS of Amelia County, District No. 5, (Va.). To Gov. William SMITH, (Richmond, Va.).

Request exemption from military service for Robert L. Cousins, Justice of Peace; Cousins has been acting justice for 7 years; "has discharged all the duties of his office faithfully, and a refusal to exempt him will deprive us of the services of one of our most efficient and business Justices"; in addition, Cousins' services are indispensable at home; "His own farm and that of his mothers an aged lady with a large farm and negroes with no white male adult to assist her will be left without any manager. His mother has his Brothers family, who is now in service, to provide and care for and with no one to aid her the interest of the Est. of which the s^{d} R L Cousins is Ext must necessarily suffer"; (for names of signers, <u>see</u> Supplementary Index, L).

L.S. 2 pp. 31 cm x 19 cm. (108)

On verso, in another hand: "Ex^{d} Aug 24/64".

1864 Sept. 8 Lewis E. HARRIS, P(residing) J(ustice of) P(eace), Amelia County, (Va.), President's Office, Richmond & Danville Railroad, Richmond, (Va.). To Gov. W(illia)m Smith, Richmond, (Va.).

Calls attention to petition of "nearly all of the people of 2d Magistrates' District in Amelia County" that exemption from military duty be granted magistrates A. C. Tucker and Jos(eph) M. Gills; concurs with petitioners in their appreciation of official

1864 Sept. 28 services of these gentlemen, particularly as they live in the largest district in the county, very remote from the Court House which is nearly in the centre of the county; both men volunteered in the army, and had no desire to evade military service; one of them has been offered a detail but prefers not to take it; bears "cheerful testimony" to usefulness of these magistrates at home and on the bench.

L. S. 2 pp. 19 cm x 12 cm. (109

1864 Sept. 13 W. SKEEN, Atto(rney) for Com(monwealth) of Alleghany, (Va.), Office of Atto(rney) for Com(monweal)th of Pocahontas and Alleghany, Covington, Va. To Gov. (William SMITH, Richmond, Va.).

Enrolling officer of this county called Skeen into his office this morning and presented a certificate from Smith that A(ndrew) J. Smith was justice of peace of this county and necessary for administration of justice; (see entry 105); "If I did not know you and that your whole heart and hand is engaged in the sacred cause of our Country, the Certificate (knowing this A J Smith still better than you) would have staggered me as it did the enrolling officer. This fellow ought to have been hung long ago, - because he never was worth the powder and lead that would kill him. You have been imposed upon. He is the bosom friend of the deserter and the disloyal - and you would render service to God and your country, if you could devise ways and means to get him into service or into the lines of the enemy. His home is in the only disloyal portion of this county and he spends his time to give deserters the intended movements of the P(illegible) Guard. He was taken to Camp Lee last Spring and assigned to 14th Regt (Cavalry) and instead of reporting came home - staid - and managed to get himself elected a justice by the father's of sons who had gone to the enemy - by (it is believed) the advise of this very Smith - and now files your certificate that his services are indispensable to the administration of justice"; asks that Smith rescind certificate and send Skeen copy of paper which induced giving of certificate; two justices, David Williamson and Isaac E. Bear, are important; "They are both true as steel"; Williamson is a wool carder by profession, and, if taken, will leave his mill full of unoarded wool; Bear is a miller, and since commencement of war has added showmaking to his trade; both are of real benefit as magistrates and men; "If Smith has ever issued a single warrant it is unknown to me. If any loyal man would call upon him - he is unknown".

L. S. 2 pp. 32 cm x 19 cm. (110

On verso, in another hand: "Look to the papers in the care of the Alleghany justices W S".

1864 Sept. 20 N. HATCH, Clerk, C(onfederate) S(tates) Depository, Augusta, Ga. To W(illia)m D. NUTT, Acting Treasurer, C(onfederate) S(tates), Richmond, Va.

1864 Sept. 20 W. Y. LEITCH, Assistant Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer's Office, Charleston, S. C. To the Hon. E. C. ELMORE, Treasurer, Richmond, Va.

Encloses schedule of canceled notes, forwarded by express to Richmond.

L.S. 2 pp. 25 cm x 20 cm. (112)

Signed by I. A. Burdunyer.

1864 Sept. 30 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Confederate States (of America). Packet of quarterly accounts current, Post Office Department of the Confederate States, with J. R. Sneed, Designated Depository, District of Savannah, (Ga.); (for names, see Supplementary Index, M).

Haw. on ptd. forms. 12 pp. 40 cm x 25 cm. (113)

1864 Nov. 5 I. M. AQUILAR, Superior Political Prefect, Monterey, (Mexico). To "GENL".

Expresses sympathy for the Confederate cause and the wish to cultivate relations contributing to mutual prosperity; Mr. Quintero, (Confederate States Commissioner in Mexico), who, under different governments which have ruled Mexico, has obtained more advantages than any other person and is highly esteemed, believes it to be of importance to remain near the superior authorities in Monterey, and as he deems it necessary for the Confederacy to have an agent at Matamoras subject to his instructions who may take care of her interests in that port, Aquilar recommends Maj. F. Ducayet for that position; Aquilar knows him personally and does not doubt he will render important services to the government, not only because he is "patriotic and honest" but because of his knowledge of Spanish and the friendships he has made during his stay in Mexico; Aquilar will be pleased to receive communications upon any matters that may be recommended.

Translation. 2 pp. 25 cm x 20 cm. (114)

Signed in another hand at foot of page: "H. P. Pratt, A(ssistant) A(djutant) Gen(era)l Hd Qrs T(rans.) M(iss.) D(pt.) Shreveport Dec 13/64 Official".

1864 Nov. 5 Gen. Florentino LOPEZ, Commander in chief, Department of New Leon and Coahuild, Monterey, (Mexico). To Gen. E. Kirby SMITH, Shreveport, (La.).

Expresses warm feelings and admiration for "the noble cause of the South"; within a few days will probably take command of all troops which are to guard line from Piearus Negrus to Matamoras; it will then be "a great satisfaction" to communicate freely and frankly with all officers of the Confederacy, "cultivating the most friendly relations with them and rendering any services in my hand that may contribute

1864 Nov. 5 to the triumph of your cause"; understands that his friend, Mr. Quintero, Confederate States Commissioner in Mexico, has recommended appointment of Maj. F. Ducayet as agent at Matamoras; Lopez knows Ducayet personally and requests Smith to confer said appointment upon him, as it is important that Quintero should remain in Monterey in immediate contact with supreme authorities; Ducayet knows the Spanish language perfectly and will be useful to the Confederacy; sends assurances of his esteem and consideration.

Translation. 2 pp. 25 cm x 20 cm. (115

Signed in another hand, at foot of page: "H. P. Pratt, A(ssistant) A(djutant) A(djutant) Gen(era)l Hd Qrs Trans Miss Dpt Shreveport Dec 12/64 Official".

1864 Nov. 8 P. C. SAUNDERS, Tax Assessor, 61st Tax District, No(rth) Carolina. To Capt. Louis HILLIARD, Post Quartermaster, 7th Congressional District of No(rth) Carolina.

Abstract of tax estimate of wheat, oats, and wool produced in the district; (for names of producers, see Supplementary Index N).

Hdw. on ptd. form. 1 p. 45 cm x 30 cm. (116

Hilliard signs at foot of page as having received the estimate at Lexington, N. C., from Saunders and W. Deberry, Assessors, Dec. 5, 1864.

1864 Nov. 11 GENERAL GRAND COUNCIL of the Allied Confederate Nations and Tribes of Indians, H(ea)dq(uarte)rs, Dis(tric)t (of) Ind(ian) Territory, F(or)t Tomson, C(onfederate) N(ation).

Resolved by Grand Council, convened and held at Armstrong Academy, Choctaw Nation, Nov. 3, 1864, that committee of two members of the body be appointed by the President to wait upon Maj. Gen. S. B. Maxey, ex officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and invite him to address Grand Council next morning in relation to condition of affairs in Indian Territory; resolution signed by Israel Folsom, President, and L. B. Bell, Secretary; investigating committee reports examination of Maxey's official report of Aug. 23; finds nothing contained therein that reflects upon administration of Maxey; is of opinion he has used all means within his power to hold and strengthen the district, to provide for welfare and comfort of Indians, and to carry out treaties with Confederate government; committee calls attention to that part of Maxey's report that has reference to 3,000 guns set apart by the government for Indian troops, and urges taking immediate steps for procuring and distributing guns to Indian troops who are greatly in need of them; committee's report signed, Choctaw Academy, Nov. 8, 1864, by G. W. Stidham, Chairman, W. P. Adair, John Brown; certified by Folsom and Bell; resolved by Grand Council that Maxey's address has been heard "with feelings of pleasure and entire satisfaction", and that in the name of the Six Nations unreserved expression of

1864 Nov. 11 approval be tendered him; resolution signed by Folsom and Bell; (all signatures copied).

Copy. 3 pp. 24 cm x 19 cm. (117)

Certified by T. M. Scott, A(ssistant) A(djutant) Gen(era)l.

On verso: "Hd qrs Trans Miss Dept Shreveport Dec 13 1864 Respectfully forwarded The attention of the President is invited to the within as an evidence of the good feeling of the Indians towards the Confederate Government and of their confidence in the Commander of the District of the Indian Territory. E. Kirby Smith Gen."

1864 Nov. 26 W. N. NORRIS and W. M. Fuqur, Board of Examiners, Office of Medical Examining Board, Camp Lee, (Va.).

Certificate for light duty for J(oseph) B. Willson, a conscript from Amelia, Va., because of asthma; (signatures copied).

Copy. 1 p. 25 cm x 20 cm. (118)

On verso: Copy certified by R. R. Chaffie, H & E O, Powhatan, (Va.).

1864 Nov. 28 CONFEDERATE STATES of America, Treasury Department, Second Auditor's Office. To Lewis CRUGER, Comptroller.

Certificate No. 20884 of claim of James Whitaker, Jr., father of H. P. Whitaker, deceased, late Private of S. S. C. Mounts, Co. G, 39th Regiment, North Carolina Troops, for $95.83 for services of said deceased from July 1, 1862 to Nov. 5, 1862, date of his death; payable to the Hon. A. T. Davidson, attorney for father of said deceased.

Hdw. on ptd. form. 1 p. 35 cm x 21 cm. (119)

Signed by T. Calvert, Assistant Chief Clerk, for W. H. S. Taylor, Auditor; certified by Lewis Cruger.

1864 Nov. 28 WAR DEPARTMENT, Richmond, (Va.). To SECRETARY of the Treasury, (Confederate States of America).

Warrant No. 7468 for $220,000.00, payable out of Quartermaster Department appropriation, in favor of, and charged to, Lt. Col. A. F. Cone, Quartermaster, Richmond, Va., to be paid in call certificates and currency; attached form shows balance on hand, Sep. 30, 1864.

Hdw. on ptd. form. 1 p. 34 cm x 21 cm. (120)

Signed by J(ames) A. Seddon, Secretary of War, Lewis Cruger, Comptroller, and W. H. S. Taylor, Auditor.

1864 Dec. 2 Gov. William SMITH, Executive Department, Richmond, (Va.).

Certification of exemption from military service for Dr. W. C. Booth, Justice of the Peace, Amelia County, (Va.), because of very infirm health and in order that he may continue his magisterial duties; (signature copied).

1864 Copy. 1 p. 25 cm x 20 cm. (121)
Dec. 2 Attested by George W. Munford, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Virginia; signature copied.

1864 WAR DEPARTMENT, Richmond, (Va.). To SECRETARY of the Treasury,
Dec. 6 (Confederate States of America).
Warrant No. 7595 for $15,000.00, payable out of Ordnance Service appropriation, in favor of Henry Savage, Dep(ut)y, Wilmington, N. C., to be placed to credit of Maj. B. Sloan, Chief Ordnance Officer, Wilmington, N. C.
Hdw. on ptd. form. 1 p. 34 cm x 21 cm. (122)
Signed by J(ames) A. Seddon, Secretary of War, Lewis Cruger, Comptroller, and W. H. S. Taylor, Auditor; notation at foot of page, signed W. H. S. T., charges Sloan with $175,560.55 to date.

1864 WAR DEPARTMENT, Richmond, (Va.). To SECRETARY of the
Dec. 6 Treasury, (Confederate States of America).
Warrant No. 7598 for $12,000.00, payable out of Ordnance Service appropriation, in favor of E. C. Elmore, Treasurer (of Confederate States), to be placed to credit of Capt. Charles Semple, Chief Ordnance Officer, Dep(artmen)t of W(estern) V(irgini)a & E(astern) Tenn(essee), Wytherville, Va.
Hdw. on ptd. form. 1 p. 34 cm x 21 cm. (123)
Signed by J(ames) A. Seddon, Secretary of War, Lewis Cruger, Comptroller, and W. H. S. Taylor, Auditor; notation at foot of page charges Semple with $15,000.00 to date; attached paper shows requisition for Nov. 15, (1864).

1864 R. R. CHAFFIE, H. & E. O., Powhatan, (Va.). To Gov.
Dec. 8 (William) SMITH, (Richmond, Va.).
Requests that J(oseph) B. Willson, of Amelia County, be exempted as commissioner to act as agent for families of soldiers in Amelia County, Va.; calls attention to the order of County Court of Amelia appointing him to said office.
L.S. 1 p. 25 cm x 20 cm. (124)

1864 Gov. William SMITH, Executive Department, Richmond, (Va.).
Dec. 8 Certification that Joseph B. Willson is necessary to the proper administration of the government of Virginia during his continued discharge of the duties of agent for supplies to soldiers' families in Amelia County; (signature copied).
Copy. 1 p. 25 cm x 20 cm. (125)
Attested by George W. Munford, Seo(retar)y of the Com(monweal)th (of Virginia); signature copied.

1864 WAR DEPARTMENT, Richmond, (Va.). To SECRETARY of the
Dec. 12 Treasury, (Confederate States of America).
Warrant No. 7725 for $12,000.00, payable out of Ordnance Service appropriation, in favor of T. Sanford, Dep(ut)y, Montgomery, Ala., to be placed to credit of J. Brice, M. I. K, Ord(nance) Depot, Demopolis, Ala.

(126-130)

1864 Hdw. on ptd. form. 1 p. 34 cm x 21 cm. (126)
Dec. 12 Signed by J(ames) A. Seddon, Secretary of War, Lewis Cruger, Comptroller, and W. H. S. Taylor, Auditor; notation at foot of page charges Brice with $97,820.00 to date; attached paper shows balance on hand.

1864 J. L. PUGH, Humphrey MARSHALL, and John B. CLARK, Sub
Dec. 20 Committee of House Committee on Military Affairs, Richmond, (Va.).
Order to obtain information of number of artizans, mechanics, and all other persons not declared disabled by an Examining Medical Board, between ages of 18 and 45.
Printed. 1 p. 24 cm x 20 cm. 2 copies. (127)

1864 R. R. CUYLER, Pres(iden)t of Central R(ail)road. To TREASURER of the Confederate States, Richmond, Va.
Receipt for Treasury Draft No.--- on P(ost) O(ffice) Warrant No. 4332 for $1,141.63, payable by Dep(u)ty at Savannah, Ga.
Hdw. on ptd. form. 1 p. 25 cm x 20 cm. (128)

1865 M. AMSEY, Clerk, C(onfederate) S(tates) Court, Albemarle
Jan. 1 District, Rocky Mount, N. C. To the Hon. J(udah) P. BENJAMIN, Sec(re)t(ar)y of State, Richmond, Va.
Pursuant to Act of Congress, approved May 21, 1861, securing copyrights to authors and composers, reports that records of above office furnish no data for returns called for by said act, and that there are no copies of books or other works deposited in the office, embraced in year 1864.
L.S. 1 p. 25 cm x 16 cm. (129)

1865 W. S. OLDHAM, Richmond, (Va.). To (Jefferson) DAVIS,
Feb. 11 President, C(onfederate) S(tates of) A(merica).
Plan proposed by Oldham and Senator Johnson, of Missouri, to harass the enemy by burning their shipping and towns is perfectly feasible and practicable; objections raised by Davis, in recent interview with Oldham and Johnson, cannot apply; combustible materials consist of several preparations, and can be used without exposing person using them to least danger of detection; preparations not in hands of McDaniell; are in hands of Professor McCullough, and are known but to him and one other person; no necessity for sending persons in military service into enemy's country; work may be done in most cases by agents ignorant of the facts; has seen enough of the effects that can be produced to satisfy him that in most cases without any danger to persons engaged, and in others but very slight, every vessel that leaves a foreign port for the United States, every transport that leaves New York or other northern port for armies of enemy in the South, every gunboat and transport

1865 Feb. 11 on Mississippi, can be burned; enemy's country can be devastated and his people filled with terror and consternation; many others are as fully and thoroughly impressed with the conviction as he is; believes means are at command, "if promptly appropriated and energetically applied to demoralize the Northern people in a very short time"; requests Davis to interview General Harris, formerly member of Congress from Missouri, who can give conclusive proof of feasibility of plan; (signature copied).

Copy. 2 pp. 32 cm x 20 cm. (130)

Signed in another hand, at foot of page, B. J. Sweet, B(reve)t Brig(adier) Gen(era)l.

On verso: "In relation to plans and means for burning the enemy's Shipping Towns &c &c Preparations are in the hands of Professor McCullough and are known to only one other party. Asks the President to have an interview with Genl Harris formerly M. C from Missouri on this subject. Secy of State (Judah P. Benjamin) at his convenience please see Genl Harris and learn what plan he has for overcoming the difficulty heretofore experienced. 20th Feb/65 J.D"; initials copied; Sweet's signature repeated.

5 See entries 152, 154, 156.

1865 Feb. 27 F. W(illia)m HAUEWINCKEL, Acting Consul, Imperial R(oyal) Vice Consulate of Austria, Richmond, (Va.). To the Hon. J(udah) P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State, Confederate States of America.

Requests that tobacco in Richmond belonging to the Imperial Austrian Regre be not moved.

L.S. 1 p. 25 cm x 20 cm. (131)

1865 Feb. 27 F. W(illia)m HAUEKINCKEL, Acting Consul, Consulate of the free City of Bremen, Richmond, (Va.). To the Hon. J(udah) P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State, Confederate States of America.

Asks that tobacco belonging to citizens of the free City of Bremen be moved into warehouses and placed under protection of the Bremen flag.

L.S. 1 p. 25 cm x 20 cm. (132)

1865 Mar. 7 Maj. William NORRIS, Signal Bureau, Richmond, (Va.). To J(udah) P. BENJAMIN, Sec(retar)y of State, (Confederate States of America).

In reply to a letter from Benjamin, he encloses copy of signed answers of all the employees at the Signal Bureau to questions on leaks of information regarding the State Department's employing a boat in crossing the Potomac; requests he be notified immediately should similar cause of

(133-137)

1865 Mar. 7 complaint arise, in order that he may fix the charge upon the delinquent person; "The leak, will be found, I think in the persons, detailed for the service of the State Department."

L.S. 1 p. 19 cm x 11 cm. (133)

For enclosure see entry 134.

1865 Mar. 7 Maj. William NORRIS, Lt. W. C. SCHLEY, A(ssistant) A(djutant), Sgt. I. H. GRESHAM, and Pvt. Ch. E. TAYLOR, Signal Bureau, Richmond, (Va.).

Norris asks Schley, Gresham, and Taylor if they have at any time informed any person that the State Department employed a boat in crossing the Potomac, if they have heard any one else so say so in the Signal Bureau Office, and if they can account for the statement that such information was given at the Signal Office; all three men declare themselves innocent but did not suppose there was any secrecy attached to the fact that a boat was used by the State Department, as several persons have called at the office who were perfectly aware of same; Schley has made it a point, when asked if Sergeant Brogden could carry any one across, to answer that he thought not, as Brogden's boat was not connected with the Signal Corps; Taylor suggests that persons inquiring for employees on Brogden's line may have been informed that they no longer report to Signal Corps, but to Secretary of State, (Judah P. Benjamin).

Copy. 2 pp. 32 cm x 20 cm. (134)

1865 Mar. 14 John C. BRECKENRIDGE, Secretary of War, Confederate States of America, Richmond, Va. To the Hon. J(udah) P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State, (Confederate States of America).

Transmits letter from Gen. R(obert) E. Lee enclosing communication addressed to the "Hons." J(ames) M. Mason, J(ohn) Slidell, and A. Dudley Mann by Earl Russell, forwarded through the Federal authorities to Lee.

L.S. 1 p. 28 cm x 21 cm. (135)

Enclosure missing.

1865 Apr. 3 Lt. George LOCK, Act(in)g Adj(utan)t, and Maj. Theo MILLER, Commanding, 139th N(ew) Y(ork) Vol(unteer)s.

Field report shows number of men available for duty, and those absent and sick; Capt. W. L. McCormick, returned to duty from arrest with forfeit of all pay and allowances for three months, is sick; one man each has returned from furlough, division guard house, and desertion.

D.S. 1 p. 25 cm x 20 cm. (136)

On verso: Number available for extra duty.

1865 Apr. 5 Capt. W. L. GOODRICH, A(oting) A(ssistant) A(djutant) Gen(eral), Headquarters Detachment, Army of the James, Richmond, Va. To Colonel RIPLEY, Commanding.

(137-141)

1865 Apr. 5 Order from the Major General Commanding that fifty men, in charge of a commissioned officer, report at the Assistant Adjutant General's Office at once.
D.S. 1 p. 25 cm x 20 cm. (137)

1865 Apr. 7 Tho(ma)s B. BRYAN, President of Executive Committee, and E. W. BLATCHFORD, Secretary and Treasurer, North-Western Sanitary Commission and Soldiers' Home Fair, Office of Executive Committee, Chicago, Ill.
Authorization for the Rev. W. H. Ryder, Chicago, to act in capacity of Agent to solicit contributions and collect arms, trophies, and curiosities in behalf of the Fair.
Hdw. on ptd. form. 1 p. 23 cm x 16 cm. Seal of North Western Sanitary Fair, Chicago, Ill., affixed. (138)

1865 Apr. 7 W(illia)m GOODSMITH, Ass(istan)t Sec(retary), North-Western Sanitary Fair, 66 Madison St., Chicago, Ill. To ALL AGENTS of U(nited) S(tates) San(itary) Com(mission).
Announces the Rev. W. H. Ryder's appointment as Agent for the Committee on Arms, Trophies, and Curiosities on behalf of the Sanitary Fair to be held in Chicago; any courtesy extended him will be gratefully acknowledged; asks that any collections he may make be transported safely to Chicago under protection of the United States Sanitary Commission.
L.S. 1 p. 23 cm x 13 cm. Seal of North Western Sanitary Fair, Chicago, Ill., affixed. (139)

1865 Apr. 8 E. B. McCAGG, President, North Western Branch, U(nited) S(tates) San(itar)y Com(missio)n, Chicago, (Ill.). To the Rev. F. N. KNAPP, Washington, D. C.
Asks that agents and friends of the commission extend all possible facilities to the Rev. W. H. Ryder, pastor of St. Paul's Church, Chicago, and S. D. Kimbark, one of his congregation, who will visit Washington with the hope and intention of going to Richmond, if that is possible, that he may report to his congregation and the public the character and efficiency of the Sanitary work; every stimulus possible is needed to make the approaching Fair a success, and Ryder's report and influence will be of greatest aid.
L.S. 3 pp. 21 cm x 13 cm. (140)

1865 Apr. 8 F. C. SHERMAN, Mayor, R. M. HOUGH, President of Chamber of Commerce, and John L. HANCOCK, Pres(iden)t of Board of Trade, Chicago, (Ill.).
Letters (3) introduce and recommend the Rev. W. H. Ryder, pastor of St. Paul's Church, Chicago, who is to visit Richmond, Petersburg, and vicinity, under direction of the Sanitary Commission, to render any aid possible to sick and wounded

(141-144)

1865 Apr. 8 soldiers, and to distribute supplies provided for the purpose; commend Dr. Ryder to the confidence and favor of all persons whose aid he may desire, and ask that he may have immediate despatch in the prosecution of his humane work.

L.S. 2 pp. 26 cm x 20 cm. Seal of City of Chicago affixed, and stamps of Chicago Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade impressed. (141)

Attested by H. W. Zimmerman, City Clerk.

1865 Apr. 9 E. B. McCAGG, Pres(ident), N(orth) W(est) Branch, U(nited) S(tates) Sanitary Commission, 66 Madison St., Chicago, (Ill.). To Dr. J. F(oster) JENKINS, Gen(era)l Sec(retar)y, U(nited) S(tates) San(itary) Com(mission), and all other officers.

The Rev. W. H. Ryder, of Chicago, is agent of North West Branch of Sanitary Commission, and has been requested to visit Richmond, City Point, and other localities where there may be western soldiers in camp or hospital, to ascertain their condition, to study work of Sanitary Commission, and to render such service to either or both as is compatible with his time and strength; he has been requested to so inform himself of methods and operations of the Sanitary Commission as to make a clear report, upon his return, to the people of the Northwest who are asking for this information; S. D. Kimbark, who accompanies Dr. Ryder, represents Chicago Board of Trade, "a powerful organization, which has rendered the Sanitary Commission most efficient service, during the last four years"; Kimbark is also agent for North West Branch and is charged with same mission as Dr. Ryder; requests transportation and any aid necessary to the prosecution of their work; favors shown them will be gratefully remembered by the people of Chicago.

L.S. 3 pp. 23 cm x 13 cm. (142)

On verso: Ja(me)s Harlan, U(nited) S(tates) S(enator from Iowa), will regard as a personal favor any civilities extended; J. Foster Jenkins directs Dr. McDonald to extend any facility in his power to Dr. Ryder.

1865 Apr. 9 Lt. Col. Normand SMITH, Commanding, 13th Regiment, N(ew) H(ampshire) Vol(unteer)s.

Field return shows number of men available for duty, and those absent and sick; two men returned from sick leave; one man reported from absent without leave; no casualties or desertions since last report.

D.S. 1 p. 25 cm x 20 cm. (143)

1865 Apr. 13 Asst. Adjt. Gen. T. S. BURRELL.

Pass for a negro boy from City Point to Richmond, (Va.), by command of Lt. Gen. (Ulysses S.) Grant.

L.S. 1 p. 20 cm x 12 cm. (144)

On verso: Quartermaster Department stamp, "City Point, Va., Apr. 14, 1865, FREE Transportation, Saml. F. Gibson, Capt. & A. Q. M.".

1865 Apr. 13 Capt. Q. B. WRIGHT, A(ide-)d(e-)C(amp), Provost Marshall General's Office, Armies Operating Against Richmond, City Point, Va.

Pass, by command of Brig. Gen. M. R. Patrick, Provost Marshal General, for the Rev. W. H. Ryder and L. D. Kimbark, from above Headquarters to Richmond, Va., to report to Provost Marshal; pass expires Apr. 14, 1865.

Hdw. on ptd. form. 1 p. 20 cm x 9 cm. (145)

On verso: Quartermaster Department stamp, "City Point, Va., Apr. 14, 1865, PAID Transportation, Saml. F. Gibson, Capt. & A. Q. M.".

1865 Apr. 15 W. H. RYDER and S. D. KIMBARK, Richmond, (Va.). To MAJ(OR) GEN(ERAL), Com(man)d(ing), Ord(nance) Dep(artmen)t, (Richmond), Va.)

Announce their arrival in interest of the Sanitary and Soldiers' Home Fair to be opened in Chicago by President Lincoln on May 30; ask permission to obtain Confederate bonds and money, papers and relics of no historic or commercial value; have pass from Secretary (of War, Edwin McMasters) Stanton, and letters to establish their identity.

L.S. 2 pp. 21 cm x 13 cm. (146)

On verso, in another hand: M. R. Patrick, Provost Marshal General, directs the provost marshals of districts to "permit the spirit of the within application to be carried out."

1865 Apr. 16 W. H. RYDER and S. D. KIMBARK, Richmond, Va. To Brig. Gen. (M. R.) PATRICK, Provost Marshal General, Department of Virginia.

Request transportation for six boxes of articles for North Western Sanitary Fair.

L.S. 1 p. 25 cm x 19 cm. (147)

Notation at foot of page, in another hand: "Capt. (C. E.) Scoville Give Free Transportation to Washington. M. R. Patrick Prov. Mar. Genl."

1865 Apr. 19 W. H. RYDER and S. D. KIMBARK, Richmond, (Va.). To Brig. Gen. (M. R.) PATRICK, Provost Marshal General.

Request free transportation for three boxes of articles for North Western Sanitary Fair.

L.S. 1 p. 25 cm x 19 cm. (148)

Notation at foot of page, in another hand: "Capt. Beckwith give transportation M. R. P."

1865 Apr. 20 Capt. C. E. SCOVILLE, A(ide-)d(e-)C(amp), Provost Marshal General's Office, Armies Operating Against Richmond, City Point, Va.

(149-153)

1865 Apr. 20 Pass, by command of Brig. Gen. M. R. Patrick, Provost Marshal General, for W. H. Ryder &-S.-D.-KIMBERLAKE, for free transportation from above Headquarters to Washington, D. C., via Petersburg, Va., for the purpose of business; pass expires Apr. 30, (1865); Quartermaster Department stamp "City Point, Va., Apr. 23, 1865, FREE Transportation, Saml. F. Gibson, Capt. & A. Q. M.".

Hdw. on ptd. form. 1 p. 20 cm x 9 cm. (149)

1865 Apr. 21 Maj. Gen. Geo(rge) S. HARTSUFF, Commanding, H(ea)dq(uarte)rs, N. S. Forces, Petersburg, Va.

Order to guards and patrols to allow W. H. Ryder to pass in and out of lines of this command, and to take with him any article he may desire; to officers and soldiers to give him any possible information or interesting relics of the battlefield; to quartermasters and railroads to furnish him transportation when required.

L.S. 1 p. 25 cm x 20 cm. (150)

1865 Apr. 26 Capt. J. A. SLIPPER, A(ssistant) A(djutant) G(eneral), Headquarters, Department of Washington, Washington, D. C.

Pass, by command of Major General Augur, for W. H. Ryder, "Within the Limits of the Defences South of Potomac"; pass expires Apr. 29, 1865.

Hdw. on ptd. form. 1 p. 18 cm x 11 cm. (151)

On verso: Oath of Allegiance, printed.

1865 May 9 Bot. Brig. Gen. B. J. SWEET, C(o)m(man)d(in)g, Headquarters Post, Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill. To the Rev. W. H. RYDER, St. Paul's Church, Chicago, Ill.

Acknowledges receipt of paper addressed to "His Excellency Jefferson Davis, President C. S. A.", signed "W. S. Oldham", proposing plan to burn shipping, town, etc., by agency of persons not in military service, and endorsed by "J. D." to Confederate Secretary of State (Judah P. Benjamin); paper will be of great value to the government, and will be forwarded immediately through Col. H. L. Burnett, Judge Advocate at Washington, to the Secretary of War (Edwin McMasters Stanton), with earnest recommendation that it be returned to Ryder when the government has brought the authors and abettors of "that most nefarious scheme to justice".

L.S. 2 pp. 24 cm x 19 cm. (152)

See entries 130, 154, 156.

1865 May 14 Capt. E. R. P. SHURLY, A(cting) A(ssistant) A(djutant) Gen(era)l, Headquarters Post, Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill. To the Rev. W. H. RYDER, Chicago, Ill.

By command of Bvt. Brig. Ge.. B. J. Sweet, and by direction of Secretary of War (Edwin McMasters Stanton), the Rev. W. H. Ryder is to report in person, without delay, to Bvt. Col. H. L. Burnett, Judge Advocate, at Washington, D. C.; Quartermaster Department

1865 May 14 will furnish transportation; Quartermaster Office, Chicago, by J. A. Elison, Quartermaster, furnishes transportation to Baltimore, Md.; Quartermaster Office, Baltimore, by Capt. A. M. Cumming, Acting Quartermaster, per Burnett, Clerk, furnishes transportation to Washington, D. C.

D.S. 1 p. 25 cm x 19 cm. (153)

1865 May 14 Bvt. Brig. Gen. B. J. SWEET, Com(man)d(in)g, Headquarters Post, Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill. To the Rev. W. H. RYDER, St. Paul's Church, Chicago, Ill.

Ryder is directed by Secretary of War (Edwin McMasters Stanton) to go to Washington, D. C., doubtless in connection with the paper recently forwarded; suggests starting immediately; transportation will be furnished, also letter of introduction to Col. H. L. Burnett, Judge Advocate, to whom he is to report; asks for Ryder's preference as to route.

L.S. 2 pp. 24 cm x 19 cm. (154)

See entries 130, 152, 156.

1865 May 19 Bvt. Col. H. L. BURNETT, Judge Adv(ocate), Washington, D. C. To the Rev. Dr. (W. H.) RYDER, Willard's Hotel, (Washington, D. C.).

"Enclosed please find the three letters receipted for yesterday. Please leave a receipt at the hotel for me".

L.S. 1 p. 25 cm x 20 cm. (155)

Enclosures missing.

1865 May W. H. RYDER, St. Paul's Church, Chicago, (Ill.). To Brig. Gen. (B. J. SWEET, Chicago, Ill.).

Gives credit to persons who aided him during his recent visit to Richmond, made in interest of approaching North Western Sanitary and Soldiers' Home Fair; Secretary (of War, Edwin McMasters) Stanton, to whom he was presented by Senator (James) Harlan, of Iowa, furnished pass to City Point; Brig. Gen. (M. R.) Patrick provided permit to proceed to Richmond; Major General Ord, military commander of Richmond, and Brigadier General Patrick, who was transferred to Richmond soon after Ryder's arrival there, aided him in the purposes of his visit; relics of the Confederacy and trophies of war were collected, among which he found, on his return home, a paper which he encloses; he values the paper very highly as a souvenir of the rebellion and as illustrating the "nefarious purposes of the leaders of the rebellion", but, so that the government may be in possession of the facts and with hope that the parties named in the paper may get their just deserts, he sends the paper with the request that it be forwarded to Washington with such endorsement as will secure its return to him after the government has availed itself of its testimony; he cannot say from precisely what spot in Richmond the paper came.

L.S. 3 pp. 25 cm x 19 cm. (156)

For enclosure see entry 130; see also entries 152, 154.

(157-160)

n.d. Appropriations, amounts spent, and balances on hand for Confederate Navy include: Cost of completing and equipping steam sloop Fulton, at Pensacola Navy Yard; pay of officers and others at Pensacola Navy Yard; purchase of nautical instruments, books, and charts; equipment and repair of vessels; ordnance stores and laboratory for same; medical supplies; funds to send agent abroad to purchase vessels and arms; purchase in England or France of one or two modern and improved war steamers; pay, clothing, and subsistence of additional officers, noncommissioned officers, musicians, and privates of Marine Corps; pay of additional officers of Navy; purchase and building of steamers and gunboats for coast defence; repairing and fitting steamer Merrimac as an ironclad; raising ships-of-line Columbus, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and brig Dolphin.

4 pp. 31 cm x 20 cm. (157)

n.d. Argument to disprove accusation that prices of wheat and flour have advanced as result of contract for flour between Confederate Government and Messrs. Haxall Crenshaw & Co.; tabulates rise in prices of various commodities, showing that wheat and flour have advanced least; shows prices of wheat in Richmond as lower than those in Petersburg, August - November, 1862; wheat has been much higher in Lynchburg and Petersburg than in Richmond, both before and after the contract was made; several commission merchants in Richmond, to whom wheat was sent this season for sale, have refused to sell at the price offered here and have sent it to Petersburg, with much profit to owner, although two commissions and expense of additional transportation were incurred.

8 pp. 24 cm x 19 cm. First, last, and other pp. missing. (158)

n.d. Col. W(illia)m S. H. BAYLOR, 5th V(irgini)a Inf(an)try.

Report of perilous situation of Baylor's troops; Colonel Botts informed Baylor he had lost balance of brigade; men in very great danger and unable to do any good; impossible to join rest of brigade; Botts and Baylor, on consultation, determined to fall back to the road, which was done with but few wounded; gathered scattered men of brigade and, assisted by Botts, moved along road until ordered to halt and rest; "It is a great source of regret to me, and my regiment that we were unable to be with our old companions and where we could have rendered them some assistance, as it was we were almost as much exposed"; encloses casualty list.

D.S. 1 p. 31 cm x 20 cm. First p. or pp. missing. Enclosure missing. (159)

n.d. CITIZENS of Amelia County, Va. To Gov. William SMITH, (Richmond), Va.

Petition requests exemption from military duty for magistrates A. C. Tucker and Joseph M. Gills, in order that they may continue their magisterial duties; (for names of petitioners, see Supplementary Index, O).

L.S. 3 pp. 33 cm x 22 cm. (160)

n.d. CITIZENS of Confederate States of America, County of Mecklenburg, N. C. To CONGRESS of the Confederate States of America.

Petition that no contracts be made, requiring mail-carriers to carry mail, or postmasters to keep open post offices, on the Sabbath Day; (for names of petitioners, see Supplementary Index, P).

Hdw. on ptd. form. 1 p. 51 cm x 19 cm. (161)

n.d. Lt. Col. E. F. CLAY, Com(manding) Batt(alion).

Report refutes slanderous statements; his command did not exceed 250 men; he did not receive any information from citizens, except from the two mentioned in first part of report.

D.S. 1 p. 30 cm x 19 cm. First p. or pp. missing. (162)

n.d. Brig. Gen. N. B. FORREST, Com(mandin)g, West Tenn(essee). To Gen. Braxton BRAGG, Com(mandin)g, Army of Tennessee.

Report commends officers of his command; "They have exhibited great zeal energy endurance and gallantry"; Colonel Russell and his command deserve special notice for their gallantry in fights at Lexington and Spring Creek; Captain Gurley, with 12 men, charged a gun at Lexington which was supported by over 100 Federal cavalry; captured gun, losing his orderly sergeant by fire from gun when within 15 feet of its muzzle; lost 8 killed, 12 wounded, 2 missing; enemy lost over 100 men, killed and wounded, and over 1200 prisoners, including 4 colonels, 4 majors, 10 captains, 23 lieutenants; "We have been so busy and kept so constantly moving that we have not had time to make out a report of our strength and ask to be excused until the next courier comes over"; sends by courier list of prisoners paroled.

D.S. 1 p. 31 cm x 20 cm. First p. or pp. missing. (163)

n.d. Brig. Gen. Wade HAMPTON.

Reports order by Gen. (Robert E.) Lee, "on the 7th", to reconnoiter right flank of enemy, with infantry advanced in front; proceeded through Gatewood farm to Carter's Mill; enemy had retreated and "stragglers" were overtaken; Hampton's personal observations were confined to right and centre of his line, as he was unable to leave these positions during two days' operations; refers addressee to report of Col. (John B.) Magruder for information as to occurrences on left, where he was stationed; confirms reports of colonels Baker and Young from his own personal knowledge of all facts stated; while consulting with Gen. (Robert) Toombs in the morning, courier brought news of attack on the Hill and request to the general, from one of his officers there, for reinforcements; calls attention to very efficient manner in which Baker maintained his picket line and to timely information furnished by him as to movements of enemy; this information was always promptly communicated by Lieutenant Early,

(164-168)

n.d. and "these officers both proved themselves watchful and energetic"; report of Magruder has not yet been sent in, though it has been called for, and will be forwarded as soon as it arrives; since infantry has been withdrawn from picket line, enemy has made constant demonstrations against Hampton; these have always been promptly met and lines maintained; position cannot be held by cavalry alone against serious attack, but orders have been given to hold it as long as possible; inclines to belief that enemy are withdrawing, and strongly recommends forced reconnoissance with infantry, artillery, and cavalry.

D.S. 1 p. 31 cm x 20 cm. First p. or pp. missing. (164)

n.d. Maj. Gen. D. R. JONES. To Maj. G. M. SORREL, A(ssistant) A(djutant) Gen(era)l, Longstreet's Corps.

Report commends services of Capt. H. E. Young, Assistant Adjutant General, and Hugh Rose, volunteer aides for the occasion; they "served most faithfully, obeying with cool courage and much gallantry all orders given them"; (signature copied).

Copy. 1 p. 31 cm x 20 cm. First p. or pp. missing. (165)

On verso: "Jones' Division 2nd Manassas & Operations in Maryland".

n.d. Brig. Gen. Fitz(hugh) LEE, Com(man)d(in)g.

Report commends bravery of officers; "Major Genl J E B Stuart joined me before the fight commenced, was on the field the whole day assisted immensely by his sagacious counsels, large experience and by his usual daring and conspicuous example in turning the fortunes of the day in our favor. We share with him the anguish and deep grief felt at the loss of the noble Pelham of his staff. An officer of the brightest promise for the future"; Major Terrill, of Stuart's staff, besides being active on the field, assisted "gallant" (Capt. James) Breathed in management of artillery; Captain Gilmur, 12th Virginia Cavalry, volunteer for the occasion on Stuart's staff, acted with "marked bravery and cool courage"; encloses recapitulation of losses.

D.S. 1 p. 30 cm x 20 cm. (166)

Enclosure missing.

n.d. Map of "District No. 2"; shows section of Appomattox River, Flat Creek, Farmville Road, and Jetersville; (positions of names of justices of peace, Farrar, Gills, Tucker, and Watkins, evidently indicate residences of same).

In pen and ink. 22 cm x 12 cm. (167)

n.d. Memorandum of "Open Session"; on motion of Burnett, took up joint resolution in relation to paying arrears of pay and mileage of members of Provisional Congress which had been returned from Senate with amendment; referred to Committee on Pay and Mileage; reported back with recommendation; House not concerned in amendment; Hirskill question on agreeing to Senate amendment seconded; "Garnett yeas & nays not sustained Wright to adjourn - Garnett yeas & nays sustained. adjourned".

Df. 1 p. 31 cm x 20 cm. (168)

n.d. SENATE and HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Confederate States of America.

Resolution assures people of the Northwestern States of willingness to negotiate with them for free navigation of the Mississippi River, and to protect amply their commerce with the Confederate States; the President of the Confederacy should make this resolution known to people of the Northwestern States so that they may determine whether they will longer aid in the prosecution of an unnatural, destructive war.

Copy. 1 p. 25 cm x 20 cm. (169)

n.d. SENATE, Confederate States of America.

Proposed amendment to Bill H. R. 18 to lay taxes for the common defence, and carry on the government of the Confederate States.

Copy. 30 pp. 30 cm x 19 cm. (170)

n.d. Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART. To Gen. R. H. CHILTON, A(ssistant) A(djutant) G(eneral).

Expresses admiration for Stuart's troops; "So far as my own and the conduct of my cavalry are concerned I am content to rest their vindication and their defence with the Generals under whom it has been by honor and pleasure to serve since the first gun of the war".

D.S. 1 p. 30 cm x 20 cm. (171)

On verso: "Major Genl J. E. B. Stuart Comdg Cavalry Replying to Gen. Trimble's Statement as to Capture of Manassas".

See entry 175.

n.d. Survey of results of past methods of raising funds for war purposes in the Confederacy; analysis of present financial status; lengthy discourse on advantages and disadvantages connected with a proposed scheme to raise further funds through: 1. A limitation upon the privilege of funding notes issued prior to Dec. 1; 2. A war tax upon property and incomes; 3. A guaranty of funds by the states of the Confederacy.

23 pp. 31 cm x 20 cm. First and last p. or pp. missing. (172)

n.d. Testimonies of several men given at court hearing concerning contract for flour between the Government of the Confederate States and Messrs. Haxall Crenshaw & Co.; (for names, see Supplementary Index, Q).

Copy. 22 pp. 32 cm x 20 cm.
24 pp. 25 cm x 20 cm. (173)

n.d. Brig. Gen. Isaac R. TRIMBLE.

Report expresses high admiration for officers and men of "the two regiments"; "when under the exhaustion of a long march, they were told that Manassas was to be captured that night! every

(174-175)

n.d. man set out with cheerful alacrity to perform the service and when ordered to charge the batteries that act was done with a coolness and intrepidity seldom surpassed; especially as they could not know what numbers were opposed to them, and in the night, from what direction the danger would come"; regiments numbered less than 500 men; 300 enemy captured; number of whole force of enemy could not be ascertained; none of Trimble's men killed; 15 wounded; loss of enemy unknown; "As I have had frequent occasion before to speak in high commendation of the gallantry of Lieut. W. D. McKim my aide de camp so on this occasion as the only member of my staff present, I take pleasure in acknowledging the value of his services and his judgment and coolness in so trying an emergency".

D.S. 1 p. 32 cm x 20 cm. First p. or pp. missing. (174)

n.d. Maj. Gen. I(saac) R. TRIMBLE.

Report supplements previous report on activities of Trimble's regiments in battle of Manassas; received no orders from Gen. (J. E. B.) S(tuart) as to disposition of his force in its advance, and it was not until he received fire from enemy's batteries, one half mile distant from Manassas, that he disposed the regiments on both sides of the railroad; "Genl S(tuart) is entirely mistaken in his statement that I soon sent him word, it was so dark I preferred waiting till morning; I sent no such message nor anything like it and Genl (Thomas J. "Stonewall") Jackson can himself judge of the likelihood of my doing so by recalling to his mind the fact that I wrote him a note previous to the one reaching Bristoe suggesting a night attack with one Brigade (not mine) as the only means of securing the immense stores which I had heard were there and saving them from conflagration. The only message I sent to Genl S(tuart) was by my aide de camp Lt. McKim, that I was ready to advance, should do so at once, and that he could assist with his cavalry in any way he judged proper. I saw no cavalry that night until two or two and a half hours after the capture had taken place when a Regt arrived unmolested from the north side of the R. R. commanded by Col. (C. E.) Flournoy, I think, the time of their arrival I can fix with tolerable precision as my note to Genl Jackson was written at 3 A.M., which please correct, and I sought Col Flournoy who had come in a short time before to obtain a courier to bear the note. As to the statement of Genl S(tuart) that the place was taken without difficulty I am embarrassed by a difficulty in applying the compliment to myself or to him; but will generously give him the benefit of the doubt and admit that it was taken without difficulty so far as his executions contributed to its capture. The statements of officers hereto appended are sent not to rectify anything I have stated in my report but only throw light on the position and operations of the Cavalry. It is worth notice that Capt. Shefferd states he met the Cavalry on his return for ambulances

n.d. almost one mile and a half in the rear of Manassas Station (The R R Junction is ¾ of a mile from Manassas Station) commonly called the Junction probably on the exact spot where we left them and that they asked him if we had captured Manassas. I beg that you will report that the capture took place about 12½ A M the night of 26th and 27th Augt. and I further request that the foregoing explanations may be appended to my report and accompany it as official"; having had access to his notes, he subjoins list of part of stores captured at Manassas Junction: 50,000 pounds of bacon, 1,000 barrels of corned beef, 2,000 barrels of salt pork, 2,000 barrels of flour, 2 trains loaded with stores and clothing, large stores of oats and corn and whiskey, 8 brass pieces, light artillery, caissons, ammunition, 72 artillery horses and harness, 175 draft horses, 42 wagons and ambulances, 4 sutlers' stores and contents, 200 to 300 new tents.

D.S. 2 pp. 31 cm x 20 cm. First p. or pp. missing. (175)
Enclosures missing.
See entry 171.

n.d. "... afternoon. It was understood that we were to support this Division"; brigade then formed in line, with that of Gen. (Z. C.) Deas upon the right and Anderson's as support in rear; after sunset, order was received to move forward; advanced, "dressing to the right ... slowly and with diffioulty", owing to dense undergrowth; line halted; skirmishers thrown to front; a short time after nightfall, skirmishers and companies of 34th Alabama Regiment, on extreme left of brigade, twice became engaged with reconnoitering force of enemy, in which regiment lost 12 or 13 men, killed and wounded; inflicted severe loss upon enemy, and drove them back; fell back, by order of division commander, and at 9 P.M. rejoined line of battle; portion of brigade filled space between left of (Gen. John B.) Hood's Division and right of Maj. Gen. (Simon) Buckner's Corps; at an early hour Sunday morning, Sep. 20, final line of battle was completed with writer's brigade in front line, Deas with his brigade on right, and with left resting on Colonel Triggs' Brigade of (Brig. Gen. William) Preston's Division, Buckner's Corps; writer was instructed to move forward when brigade on right moved; attack commenced on right of army; movement taken up successively by each division and brigade toward the left; writer was informed that troops on left would move forward in like manner; action commenced at 10 P.M.; at 11:30 A.M., Deas' Brigade began forward movement and writer's brigade was given order to advance; in order to preserve continuous line with portion of division on right, men were obliged to move forward at very rapid pace; skirmishers covering entire front preceded writer's advance at distance of from 100 to 150 yards; brigade moved steadily on for 600 or 700 yards before meeting any opposition; found enemy in front, posted near crest of hill; gradual ascent led to crest . . . .

1 p. 32 cm x 20 cm. First and last p. or pp. missing. (176)

(177-178)

n.d. "... follows - Evans' Brigade, with the left resting on the turnpike, under the immediate command of Col. P. F. Stevens; (Gen. John B.) Hood with his command on Stevens' right"; writer's command rested in this position until 4 P.M., when Hood was ordered to advance, with Stevens supporting his left; command soon became "warmly" engaged with enemy who seemed to concentrate heavy force on right of road, and opened heavy artillery fire on writer's whole line from right to left; after advancing more than a mile, Hood's command, after charging batteries in center, was compelled to fall back, which was done in good order; Stevens' command came up immediately afterward, and held enemy until relieved by Maj. Gen. R. H. Anderson's Division; in this engagement, loss to Evans' Brigade was very severe; 14 officers and 98 enlisted men killed, 48 officers and 463 enlisted men wounded, and 8 enlisted men missing; "Among the killed were the gallant Col J H Means of the 17th Regt S(outh) C(arolina) V(olunteers), and Col J M Gadberry of the 18th Regt. These brave men were shot down while nobly leading their regiments into action. Col Gadberry was killed instantly; Col Means, mortally wounded, survived two days - It is but justice to the memory of these noble & gallant officers to mention my appreciation of their valuable services. Col Means, though much advanced in years, ever exhibited the energy of youth in battling our ruthless foe, and devoted his whole ability to our...".

1 p. 32 cm x 20 cm. First and last p. or pp. missing. (177)

n.d. "... at this point, for, attacking him in flank, he seriously threatened his rear, while (Brig. Gen. Wade) Hampton closed upon his left flank, deploying sharpshooters, in the woods in his front - Hearing from Gen. Robertson that the enemy was still crossing at Kelly's, and that the cavalry that had crossed there, apparently two regiments, was moving in the direction of Stevensburg, - Col: (Matthew C.) Butlers 1st So. Ca. Cav: was ordered at once to the latter point, and (Col. Williams Carter) Wickhams regiment, 4th Va. Cav. was sent to his support - also one piece of Artillery, and the promise of more force if he needed it"; writer had all wagons of the division sent to rear toward Culpeper Court House, "including every vestige of my own camp"; writer also sent Asst. Engineer F. S. Robertson to Brandy, to attend in person to posting of a dismounted battalion of Hampton's Brigade down the road from Brandy Station toward Carrico's Mills, one of the approaches from Kelly's; writer afterward ascertained that this battalion could not be found and was consequently never posted; Robertson reported force of enemy artillery and infantry in his front, and cavalry bearing further to his right; Brigadier General Jones sent writer an infantry prisoner from (Maj. Gen. Henry Warner) Slocum's Corps; these facts, as well as strength and advantages of position, determined writer to make real stand on Floodwood ridge; ordered section of artillery in reserve, and posted Adjutant General Major McClellan in observation; "On a field geographically so extensive, and much of it wooded,

n.d. presenting to the enemy so many avenues of approach, I deemed it highly injudicious to separate my command into detachments, to guard all the approaches as in such case the enemy could concentrate upon any one, and overwhelming it, take the others in detail; especially as I was aware that the entire Cavalry force of the enemy had crossed the river, with a large proportion of Artillery, and supported by nine regiments of Infantry, on the road to Kellys, and seven on the road to Beverly's ford. I conceived it to be my policy to keep my command concentrated, except sufficient to watch and delay the enemy as to his real move, and then strike him with my whole force"; McClellan reported to writer that column appeared to be advancing upon Fleetwood hill, having turned to right from Stevensburg road; artillery sent to hill unfortunately had little ammunition; writer ordered more artillery to that point; directed Jones to send two regiments without delay to hold the heights; "repaired in person" to the heights, leaving Jones with remainder of his brigade to occupy enemy in his front; force moving on Fleetwood was at first reported to be two regiments, but as writer approached he saw that the force was larger, and sent orders to Hampton and Robertson to move up their brigades, and to Jones to follow; notified Gen. W. H. F. Lee to rejoin command on left; Harman's and White's regiments, Jones' Brigade, led the advance; Harman's Regiment reached the hill 50 yards in advance of enemy, just as the piece of artillery, which had checked enemy's advance, had fired its last round and was retiring from the hill; contest for the hill was "prolonged and spirited"; Harman's 12th Virginia Cavalry attacked and drove back enemy, but "broke in confusion" at approach of enemy's reserve, and, in doing so, deranged and lessened force of charge of White's column which was advancing to Harman's support; White, "that dashing officer, with the brave spirits he could hold together", broke enemy's advance and penetrated to his artillery, but enemy was too strong for him; 6th Virginia Cavalry, Maj. (C. E.) Flournoy commanding, was ordered by writer to support White by leaving house to the right, facing southward, and attacking that portion of enemy in flank which Harman and White engaged in front; this regiment also reached enemy's battery, but was unable to hold it; artillery was hurried up after White and Harman, and participated in their charge to such an extent that cannoneers were, for a time, engaged hand to hand with enemy; at this critical moment Col. (Pierce M. B.) Young's Georgia Regiment, leading regiment of Hampton's Brigade, came up and made a brilliant charge upon flank of enemy, supported by (Col. John L.) Black's 1st South Carolina Cavalry, thus checking enemy's advance on hill; Col. (Lawrence S.) Baker's 1st North Carolina Cavalry, supported by the Jeff Davis Legion, Hampton's Brigade, under Lieutenant Colonel Waring, swept around on Young's left, faced south, and made series of "successful and brilliant" charges; Col. (Lunsford L.) Lomax pushed directly to Brandy Station, short distance to his front and right, dispersed enemy at that point after

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n.d. sharp encounter, and pursued flying forces down road toward Kelly's "till fire of our Artillery directed upon the retreating column, made it necessary to desist. The dust was so great that it was impossible to distinguish friends from foes at that distance"; Hampton, directly on enemy's flank, had opportunity of cutting off large portion of force which attacked right flank, "but the fire of our Artillery, it appears stopped him also; the Cobb (Georgia) Legion and 1st South Carolina Cavalry, Hampton's regiments, were ordered by writer to reform in the "flat" near Fleetwood as support to artillery; Robertson's Brigade withdrew from vicinity of Kelly's Ford, had some distance to march, and reached scene of action too late to participate in fight; "My first care now was to open communication with Culpeper and Stevensburg, which Col. Lomax was directed to do, and which was soon effected"; writer had heard nothing from Stevensburg since Butler first moved down from Brandy; enemy now debouched rapidly with infantry and artillery from direction of Thompson's House and St. James Church, Jones' late position at left, and threatened an immediate attack on Fleetwood hill, "firing furiously"; this advance upon Fleetwood made it necessary to desist from pursuit of force retreating toward Kelly's, particularly as infantry known to be on that road would soon terminate pursuit; Jones' Brigade was posted behind Fleetwood with artillery on heights, and his sharpshooters engaged with enemy's infantry at left; Hampton's Brigade was in position on right; "Our Artillery had scarcely a round of ammunition left, but great exertions were made to supply it"; (W. H. F.) Lee joined writer's left, on same range of hills, and was closely followed by Buford's Division, composed principally of regulars, while infantry skirmishers pushed through woods to within 300 yards of writer's position; at this moment Lee, with his regiments, engaged enemy in series of "brilliant charges", alternately routing enemy and, overpowered, falling back to reform; this continued till (Col. Thomas T.) Munford's Brigade, which had been "anxiously expected", arrived opposite this portion of the field and was ordered in at once to attack in flank; enemy fell back, and Munford's sharpshooters pressed him all the way to Beverly's Ford on left; writer's whole line followed enemy to river and skirmished with his rear; line of pickets reestablished that night; infantry skirmishers, advancing through woods, did not engage enemy; at time of Lee's "hot" engagement on left, writer received intelligence of affairs at Stevensburg; two regiments sent there failed to resist enemy effectually, and 14th Virginia Cavalry "broke in utter confusion, without firing a gun, in spite of every effort of the Colonel to rally the men to the charge - This regiment usually fights well, and its stampede on this occasion is unaccountable"; Wickham's report is herewith forwarded; 1st South Carolina Cavalry, under Butler, which was in advance, also had portion of its column thrown into confusion which extended through whole of 4th Virginia, owing to casualties to officers of 1st South Carolina Regiment; no report received of its operations;

n.d. movement of enemy on Stevensburg ought to have been checked by force sent there; attention is called to accompanying reports of subordinate commanders for more detailed account of their operations in this battle and names of those especially distinguished; Hampton, Lee, and Jones "were prompt in the execution of orders, and conformed readily to the emergencies arising"; Robertson "kept the enemy in check on the Kelly's ford road, but did not conform to the movement of the enemy to the right, of which he was cognizant, so as to hold him in check - or thwart him by a corresponding move of a portion of his command in the same direction. He was too far off for me to give orders to do in time. His detailed report will, I hope account for this"; Robertson's command, "though not engaged, was exposed to the enemy's Artillery fire and behaved well"; Munford's "delay in coming to the field has not been satisfactorily accounted for, as the distance was not very great"; Jones' Brigade "had the hardest fighting, all five regts: having been engaged twice: - the 12th Va Cavy: broke unnecessarily after a successful charge, which confusion entailed, as usual, harder fighting and severe loss on itself as well as on the rest of the command"; Lee's Brigade "was handled in a handsome and highly satisfactory manner by that gallant officer, who received a severe wound through the leg in one of the last of the brilliant charges of his command on the heigts - I regret very much the absence of his report especially because his Brigade, being not so much under my own eye, I am unable to mention with particularity the gallantry of the officers and men of his Brigade - Still more do I deplore the casualty which deprives us, for a short time only it is hoped, of his valuable services"; command of Lee's Brigade thereafter devolved upon Col. J. R. Chambliss, 13th Virginia Cavalry; "The conduct of the horse Artillery under that daring and efficient officer, Maj. R. F. Beckham deserves the highest praise - not one piece was ever in the hands of the enemy, though at times the cannoneers had to fight pistol and sword in hand in its defence"; accompanying report of Beckham shows one instance particularly deserving of special mention; lieutenants Ford and Haxton, of Stuart Horse Artillery, "charged the enemy with their detachments"; Private Seedley, of same battery, "knocked one of the enemy off his horse with the Sponge Staff. The officers and men behaved with the greatest gallantry, and the mangled bodies of the enemy, show the effectiveness of their fire. - Two of the enemy's guns were turned upon him with decided effect, the other was disabled. The enemy's loss is not known, and will, as far as possible, be carefully concealed by him. - His dead on the field, together with the wounded and prisoners taken, exceed our entire loss, while he claims to have carried off his dead officers, and all his wounded: - a list of 192 of his wounded, who reached one hospital in Alexandria, among whom were Infantry, as well as Cavalry, is published in his paper, and in that list 36 regts: are represented,

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n.d. and it is not claimed that this hospital received all. Their dead, among whom were several Field Officers, were buried on different parts of the field before an opportunity was afforded to count them. A large number of arms, equipments, horses, 6 flags, and 3 pieces of his best ordnance, 2 of which are serviceable, were captured"; list of captures is appended. . . .

10 pp. 25 cm x 19 cm. First and last p. or pp. missing. (178)
Enclosures missing.

n.d. "... scattered with considerable loss and driven by our forces, across Bull Run, towards Centreville"; in the afternoon, brigade returned from pursuit to the (Manassas) Junction, where three days' rations were issued from "vast supply of captured stores, and the men for a few hours, rested and regaled themselves upon delicacies unknown to our commissariat, which they were in good condition to enjoy, - having eaten nothing for several days, except 'roasting ears' taken by order, from the cornfields near the road, and what was given by the generous citizens of the Salem Valley, to the soldiers as they hurried along in their rapid march - I have thus thought proper to state somewhat in detail the incidents of this bold flank movement, by which we crossed the Rappahannock, - turned the right of the enemy, - got entirely into his rear, and cut off all of his communications - seemingly without his knowledge and certainly without serious opposition from him"; 5 wounded in 13th and 14th regiments, South Carolina Volunteers, at Rappahannock; second battle of Manassas: at dark, on evening of Wednesday, Aug. 27, brigade, in conjunction with that of "Col - now Gen Thomas," was thrown out on south side of Manassas Junction as rear guard, and formed in line of battle, facing enemy, who had been fighting Gen. (Richard Stoddert) Ewell near Bristoe Station during the evening; "Standing under arms here we had a fine view of the magnificent conflagration caused by the burning of Sutlers & Commissary stores, together with about a hundred cars, on the Rail Road, freighted with every article necessary for the outfit of a great Army, all of which was...".

1 p. 32 cm x 20 cm. First and last p. or pp. missing. (179)

n.d. "... down, and if our friends were overpowered and had to fall back over them, to wait until the enemy was very near, then rise and drive them back at the point of the bayonet"; men lay down as instructed, resolved, as last resort, "to try the virtue of the cold steel: but happily the necessity did not arise. The enemy were finally driven back at all points, and night closed upon us occupying the identical spot which we were ordered to hold in the morning"; slept on field of battle, and remained in position all next day, while second battle of Manassas was progressing on right; enemy made several attempts to advance, but "admirable practice" of Captain McIntosh's Battery kept them beyond musket range, "scattering them with shot and

n.d. shell every time they moved forward"; few of writer's men wounded by shell; not very actively engaged on that day; Friday, (Aug.) 29, was the "glorious but bloody day for the brigade. It may be allowed for us to claim, that by holding the left steady on Friday, we contributed something to the success of the great battle on Saturday. The distinguished Brig - Gen (Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson) who commanded, and who was present every where during the day, and exerting himself to the utmost, was himself spared, only to fall upon another victorious field (Fredericksburg,) but many of our noblest and best officers and men fell there"; 613 of the brigade killed and wounded; every field officer, except two, either killed or wounded; officers killed; Col. J. Foster Marshall, Lt. Col. D. A. Ledbetter, Capt. M. M. Norton, Lt. W. C. Davis, of Orr's Rifles, and Capt. C. D. Barksdale and Lt. John M. Munro, of 1st South Carolina Volunteers....
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n.d. "..., assignment be approved by the War Department"; division or corps commanders should be authorized to order before similar board any regimental or company officer deemed incapable, neglectful, or otherwise unfit, and, on report of board against him, to suspend him from duty and cause place to be filled immediately; upon approval of proceedings by War Department, delinquent officer should invariably be put in ranks as private; writer would apply these provisions to all staff officers of corps, divisions, and regiments, with further regulation that persons assigned to staff duty, where bond is required by law, may execute same before commander of division or corps; great delays and detriment to service result from existing arrangements in this matter; "Next in importance, is the subject of the pay of the troops. Poor men almost invariably make up our armies. Their wives and children, left without protection, are exposed to absolute suffering" unless men are regularly and adequately paid; no troops writer has known during the war have been paid with "anything like promptness"; immense arrearages now due men of writer's corps; their families are in great suffering; consequence is that many desertions have occurred, which evil would be checked if arrearages could be discharged at once; "If the pay of the soldier was not only promptly given him, but made sufficient in amount to support his family as it should be desertions would be unknown. This subject involves the fate of the Confederacy. Notions of false economy ought to be discarded in considering it"; conscript act ought to be revised; "Every man between sixteen and sixty ~~eight~~ who is able to serve the Confederacy in the army, whether in the ranks or as an artizan or mechanic, laborer, teamster, cook hospital attendant, or in any other capacity, ought to be put in service without regard to avocation, or other plea. There ought to be no exemption whatever, except in the case of absolute and permanent...".
1 p. 32 cm x 20 cm. First and last p. or pp. missing. (181)

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n.d. "... this comparatively small force pressed the discomfited foe in hot pursuit until they appeared so far within range of his artillery, and the fire of a large force of his infantry, as to make further pursuit an act of rashness"; Colonel Atkinson severely wounded in this "gallant charge", and fell into hands of enemy; Capt. E. P. Lawton, Assistant Adjutant General of brigade, though injured during advance by fall of horse, continued to press forward on foot, "heroically encouraging the brigade, until he fell mortally wounded"; during the day, some of the guns under Lieutenant Colonel Walker became short of men and ammunition, were otherwise disabled from further service, and were relieved by Captain Poague's battery with two 20-pound Parrotts; these two pieces actively engaged enemy's artillery and afterwards opened on infantry; exact range of hill having been accurately obtained by much previous firing, loss at this point was heavy; "It is due to Capt. Poague here to state, that when late on the evening previous, he received orders to move his battery, he was distant some sixteen miles from the battle field, and the promptitude with which he responded to the order, by a fatiguing nights march is worthy of notice"; some guns of Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill's division, put in at this time on right, under direction of Hill's chief of artillery, Maj. T. H. Carter, were all well served; later in the evening, Lieutenant Colonel Coleman brought up two howitzers from Capt. (Willis J.) Dance's battery and placed them on left of Poague's guns; Coleman severely wounded at this time; on extreme right, beyond the Massaponax, a Whitworth gun, under command of Captain Hardaway, of Hill's division, was well served....

1 p. 32 cm x 20 cm. First and last p. or pp. missing. (182)

n.d. "... force to protect the enemy's line of communication, had been accomplished"; at crossing of Black Creek, "near this place", enemy had squadron drawn up on further bank in line of battle, and what appeared to be artillery on commanding height beyond; enemy had destroyed bridge over "this difficult stream whose abrupt banks and miry bed presented a serious obstacle to our progress"; artillery was ordered up to writer's front; few well directed rounds of shell dispersed squadron, disclosed an adroitly formed ambuscade of dismounted men "in a scrambling race" on banks of stream, and produced no reply from what was supposed to be artillery; small party of dismounted men, under "daring Capt Farley", soon gained further bank and scoured woods, while "ever ready and indefatigable" Blackford repaired crossing; "It was dark however before it could be finished, and we slept on our arms until morning, finding ample corn for our jaded horses at Tunstalls Station. The conflagration raged fearfully at the White House during the entire night, while explosions of shell rent the air"; writer was informed that 5,000 men held the place; early next morning, writer moved cautiously down, "catching the scattered fugitives of the day before as we advanced - till coming in plain view of the White House, at a distance of a quarter of a mile a

n.d. large gun boat was discovered lying at the landing"; writer took precaution to leave main body 2 miles behind, and proceeded to the point with small party and one piece of artillery; "Col. W. H. F. Lee, the proprietor of this once beautiful estate, now in ashes and desolation, described the ground, and pointed out all the localities to me, so that I was convinced that a few bold sharpshooters could compel the gunboat to leave"; writer ordered down 75 men from Litchfield's Co. D, 1st Virginia Cavalry, Jeff Davis Legion, and 4th Virginia Cavalry; these men were deployed in pairs, with intervals of 40 paces, and armed with rifle carbines; they advanced on "this monster, so terrible to our fancy"; body of sharpshooters sent ashore from boat to meet writer's men; "Qqite a determined engagement of skirmishers ensued, but our gallant men never faltered in their determination to expose this Yankee bugaboo called gunboat. To save time, however, I ordered up the Howitzer, a few shells from which, fired with great accuracy, and bursting directly over her decks, caused an instantaneous withdrawal of the sharpshooters and a precipitate flight under headway of steam down the river, the Howitzer gave chase at a gallop, the more to cause the apprehension of being cut off below than of really effecting anything"; gunboat never returned; command now entirely out of rations, and horses without forage; writer had relied on enemy at the White House to supply him with these essentials....

2 pp. 30 cm x 19 cm. First and last p. or pp. missing. (183)

n.d. "... and after some skirmishing, succeeded in reestablishing my pickets"; writer then dismounted one company, deployed them as skirmishers, gave them a squadron for support, and sent them forward; "after driving in, the enemy's pickets still pressed upon him, and strange to say, this gallant little band of Capt Bullock's, of my regiment drove them back, within a few hundred yards of their main force, and was still pressing upon them, when Genl (James) Longstreet's advance came up and with his Infantry and Artillery attacked them upon the line to which I was holding them"; writer's pickets on River Road reported enemy advancing in that direction; Longstreet ordered writer to take command over "in that way"; established pickets on River Road; made reconnoissance with portion of command, and found head of retiring column moving "hurriedly and confusedly" in direction of James River; writer was then just coming on Malvern Hill; reported this fact to Longstreet and Holmes at 1 P.M.; "For some reason or other, no attention was paid to this report. I them reported to Genl (Robert E.) Lee, who came to see for himself, and who ordered Genl Holmes to move at once to this point, and attack the enemy. But as General Holmes did not arrive until late in the day (about 5 O Clock P.M.) and by marching his troops down the River road, the dust revealed the movement of the...".

1 p. 30 cm x 19 cm. First and last p. or pp. missing. (184)

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n.d. "... coolly reserved their fire until the enemy should get to close quarters, determined to make it a death struggle"; commendation equally due Colonel Douglas and his officers and men, and officers and men of two batteries of writer's brigade already mentioned; after re-crossing, writer's brigade and that of Gen. (A.R.) Lawton was moving back to vicinity of Jeffersonton to rest and cook rations; "Movement upon the enemy's line of communication to the rear, and affairs at Bristoe Station and Manassas Junction": early on morning of the 25th, division moved under orders from Gen. (Thomas J. "Stonewall") Jackson to Hinson's Mill above Waterloo Bridge, where it crossed the Rappahannock and then proceeded by Orleans, and camped at night near Salem, in Fauquier County; very early next morning marched by Salem and through Thoroughfare Gap in direction of Gainesville, at which place took road to Bristoe Station on Orange and Alexandria Railroad; division, which on this day, as well as on the day before, was in advance, moved as follows: (Gen. Harry T.) Hays' Brigade under Col. (Henry) Forno, (Gen. Isaac R.) Trimble's Brigade, Lawton's Brigade, writer's brigade; Hays' Brigade reached Station short time before sunset, just as several trains were approaching from direction of Warrenton Junction; no force at this place except small detachment of cavalry which was soon dispersed; Forno succeeded in arresting and capturing two trains of empty cars, "the first which approached making good its escape by forcing its way over the obstructions placed on the road towards Manassas Junction"; Trimble, as soon as he arrived, was detached with two regiments of his brigade to Manassas Junction; other brigades, as they arrived, and Hays' Brigade, were placed in position by Maj. Gen. (Richard Stoddert) Ewell to prevent surprise and any approach on railroad; as soon as it was light next morning, three brigades of division left at Bristoe were placed in position as follows: Lawton's Brigade posted on left of rail...".

1 p. 32 cm x 20 cm. First and last p. or pp. missing. (185)

n.d. "... energy, the assistance of his guides, and the patient perseverence of his men in reaching the position. He was ordered to close upon the enemy whenever he heard my artillery. How he performed his duty will be seen by the report herewith submitted. I am of the opinion, that unaided as he was, by the attack hereafter mentioned to have been made by Lt. Col. A. C. Dunn, he (Major Ladey) accomplished all that he could under the circumstances"; writer sent Sergeant Rader, with 20 mounted men, to Middleford Creek bridge to support Ladey; support was 18 miles in Ladey's rear; support performed their duty faithfully; on Thursday morning, at daybreak, writer reached Huttonsville and found Captain Righter, who had received written instructions as to position of enemy pickets to within 5 miles of Beverly, and orders to capture same, permitting none to escape, was engaged in executing his orders; Righter had surrounded pickets at each post and captured all, 14 in number; writer ascertained information as to time when relief pickets would arrive; found he had time,

n.d. under arrangement with Ladey and Dunn, to send forward Captain Marshall, with portion of his company; Marshall and Righter posted men so as to surround " a certain position" when relief oame; relief, numbering 14, were all captured; "The road was now clear to within a mile and a half to Beverly, and the surprise would have been complete, had it not been for a woman, who in some way discovered our approach and who met a party of about twenty five of the enemy, including the Colonel Commanding at Beverly taking a morning ride unconscious of our proximity"; when within 8 miles of Beverly, writer moved 200 men, including Capt. George Downs' company, commanded by Lt. William Harris, Capt. J. W. Ball's company, commanded by Lt. C. W. Minter, parts of Young's and Lewis' companies, under Lt. R. D. Lurtey, Capt. S. H. Campbell's company, some recruits not organized, under Sgt. E. Tibbs, and some mounted men, under Capt. John M. Burn, all under command of Maj. D. B. Stewart, across Valley River and on Back Road, to get on right flank of enemy and be in position to cooperate with, or support, Dunn, if he should advance; Stewart performed duty assigned him entirely to writer's satisfaction and gives in his report, which is enclosed, account of his operations; writer then moved to front of Beverly; threw forward detachment, under Captain Spriggs, to Burnt Bridge, which was center of writer's operations in front; Stewart was on right, and detachment under Marshall at left, on Back Road leading to Buchanan road; considerable force of enemy advanced on this road, but were promptly driven back by Marshall, assisted by flank movement of Spriggs; "Such was the disposition of my force that the enemy were entirely surrounded if Lt Col Dunn was in position and he had ample time and competent guides. The force of the enemy did not exceed one thousand, including Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery of which they had four pieces. My force exceeded theirs by at least two hundred including that under Col Dunn"; at 2 P.M., writer ordered artillery to open....

2 pp. 30 cm x 20 cm. First and last p. or pp. missing. (186)
Enclosures missing.

n.d. "... Smith did not know this, and a third time coming upon troops at a halt, in his immediate front, presuming them to belong to Gen Deshler's command, he & Capt Thos H King Volunteer Aid, rode to the front to ascertain the delay - On riding up to the line (which proved to be the enemy) and asking who was in command of these troops, he was discovered to be a Confederate Officer, and he and Capt King were both killed. I at the same time was in front of my regiment, accompanied by Capt Donelson A A A General to Genl Smith, to know the cause of the delay, of what I supposed to be a portion of Genl Deshler's command, riding up to a soldier I asked him to what command he belonged. Discovering that I was a Confederate Officer he fired at me, missing me, but killing Capt Donelson, who was by my

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n.d. side. I immediately ordered some files from the 12th Tenn Regt to shoot him, which they did killing him instantly. The line in front seeing their situation, cried out, don't shoot, we surrender. I then rode forward, and found them in the act of grounding their arms, discovering a stand of colors in my front, I asked, who has those Colors? the reply was the Color bearer, I then said, Sir, to what command do you belong? he replied, to the 77th Pennsylvania Regt, I then took from him the stand of Colors, and handed them to Capt Carthell 47th Tenn Regt, and ordered him to turn them, with the prisoners captured, about three hundred in number, over to Gen (B. F.) Cheatham. The reason that I have been thus explicit in detailing the facts connected with the Capture of the Stand of Colors, they were...".

1 p. 32 cm x 20 cm. First and last p. or pp. missing. (187)

n.d. "... ment is due as well for all his faithful services past as for the prompt supplies which he furnished my whole Division from a Brigade Ordnance train, and yet at the close of the battle exhibiting greater abundance of stores on hand than at its commencement"; severest conflicts in which writer's command was engaged on field of Chickamauga occurred on evening of Sep. 19 and morning and evening of Sep. 20; on evening of Sep. 19, command suffered as much in 3 hours as during whole of Sep. 20; on Sunday, command suffered severely until enemy's breastworks were carried in the morning, and again during contest for spur of Missionary Ridge in the evening; writer's division commenced to fight in front line on Sep. 19, fought in front line through conflict of both days, and at close was far in advance of all support, as it was also at different times during latter day; strength of writer's command and number of casualties enclosed; lists of killed, wounded, and missing in Gregg's and Johnson's brigades were forwarded Sep. 29; no list yet furnished by McNair's Brigade; aggregates given only by Colonel Coleman who commanded brigades after General McNair was wounded....

1 p. 32 cm x 20 cm. First and last p. or pp. missing. (188)
Enclosure missing.

n.d. "... to do so, and I immediately rode to the right to urge the troops there to hold their position. After doing this I rode again towards the left and discovered the enemy retiring before some of our troops which were again advancing"; writer discovered these to be portion of his own brigade which had been rallied, and portion of General Taliaferro's Brigade; writer rode up to them, and while he was there enemy attempted to retrieve fortunes of the day by cavalry charge along Culpeper road; charge successfully repulsed by fire from 13th Virginia Regiment, Colonel Taliaferro's Regiment of General Taliaferro's Brigade, and number of parties from other brigades; this was after sunset; troops, which had rallied and driven enemy back, advanced into cornfield; writer rode off to right again and found troops maintaining their ground against body of infantry in front of

n.d. Colonel Thomas' Brigade, which kept its position for some time; ammunition of writer's regiments and Thomas' Brigade nearly exhausted; writer directed them to maintain their ground at all hazards and use bayonet if necessary; men "did not waver for a moment"; writer did not order an advance from this position because of great disadvantages and danger of being attacked on right flank; these troops were constantly in advance of line until enemy had entirely given way and writer was satisfied that more could be accomplished by maintaining position than by advancing; just before dusk, last of enemy's regiments left ground on advance of writer's troops to left into cornfield, and "we were left masters of the Battle field"; in a short time, writer was informed by Maj. Gen. (A. P.) Hill that Gen. (Thomas J. "Stonewall") Jackson's order was to advance in pursuit of enemy on Culpeper road and that his division was advan....

1 p. 32 cm x 20 cm. First and last p. or pp. missing. (189)

n.d. "... army until after the battle of Chancellorsville. With the exception of the engagement between Fitz(hugh) Lee's brigade and the enemy's cavalry near Kelly's Ford on the 17th of March, 1863, of which a brief report has been already forwarded to the Department, nothing of interest transpired during this period of inactivity"; on Apr. 14, intelligence was received that enemy's cavalry was concentrating on upper Rappahannock; their efforts to establish themselves on south side of river were successfully resisted by Fitz(hugh) Lee's Brigade and two regiments of W. H. F. Lee's Brigade, all under immediate command of Gen. (J. E. B.) Stuart; on Apr. 21, bodies of infantry appeared at Kelly's Ford (word illegible) Rappahannock bridge, and almost at same time demonstration was made opposite Port Royal where party of infantry crossed river, Apr. 23; "These movements were evidently intended to conceal the designs of the enemy, but taken in connection with the reports of scouts, indicated that the Federal Army, now commanded by Major General (Joseph) Hooker, was about to resume active operations"; at 5½ A.M., Apr. 28, enemy crossed Rappahannock in boats near Fredericksburg....

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n.d. "... force; later in the evening Col (Thomas T.) Munford came up with the 2d Va Cavly, and we spent the night in the town, the advance of the infantry encamping a mile south of town"; early on morning of 26th, Gen. (Richard Stoddert) Ewell moved forward, followed by (Maj. Gen.) A. P. Hill and (General) Taliaferro; passed through the Plains and Thoroughfare Gap to Gaimesville where they left Manassas road and moved to right; advance came in sight of Bristoe Station, O(range) and A(lexandria) Railroad, at sunset, just after one of enemy's trains of cars passed station; Louisiana Brigade, acting as depot and bridge guard, advanced suddenly and

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n.d. captured number of prisoners; in a few minutes another train came in sight, moving in direction of Alexandria; it was fired upon by Louisiana Brigade, and attempt made to stop it, but without effect; third train soon came in sight and was fired upon; track had been removed short distance beyond depot, and train, consisting of engine and 20 empty cars, was thrown down high embankment and "very much broken"; fifth train shared same fate; still another came in sight, but returned in direction of Warrenton; Gen. (Thomas J. "Stonewall") Jackson directed writer to move engines and cars across Broad Run bridge in direction of Manassas Junction, but writer reported, after examination, that engine and cars were so broken it would be impossible to move them; Jackson then ordered writer to destroy bridge over Broad Run, and, at daybreak on following morning, to fire cars and engines, which was done; during night, Gen. (J. E. B.) Stuart, with portion of his cavalry and Gen. (Isaac R.) Trimble's Brigade of Ewell's Division, took possession of Manassas Junction; early on morning of 27th, Taliaferro's and Hill's divisions joined them at that point; Ewell, with Taylor's, Lawton's, and (Jubal Anderson) Early's brigades, remained at Bristoe; after completing destruction of trains and bridge, in which writer was assisted by Capt. C. R. Howard and Lt. H. T. Rogers, of Hill's staff, he joined Jackson just in time to see rear of enemy's retreating column; "During the evening, Genl Ewell had brisk engagement...".

1 p. 32 cm x 20 cm. First and last p. or pp. missing. (191)

n.d. "... of a curtain with two short flanks or wings. The works on the north side of the River were in my judgment very inadequate and not judiciously laid out or constructed. They consisted of a rifle trench on the right, circling round to the River, then the enclosed redoubt spoken of which was constructed by the enemy to be used against a force approaching on the south side, which had been turned but sloped towards the enemy, then there was another short rifle trench, then the open work spoken of, the curtain and flanks of which were pierced with four embrasures near the angles and with such narrow splays as to admit of a very limited fire. It had been originally a Lunette constructed by our troops and the enemy had cut off the angle and filled up the ditches and constructed an epaulment which operated as a curtain, connecting the two flanks and was so arranged as to place guns in barbette on the side opposite to the river and a trench was made on the side next to the river which prevented guns from being mounted in barbette on that side The consequence was it was of very little value as the guns placed in the embrasures had very limited range leaving dead angles at some of the most important points, To the left of this work a rifle trench extended some distance running down the slope of the ridge next to the river and extending through a piece of woods on the left to the river bank, the whole of this rifle trench in front of the bridge, and for some distance to the left was in full view of the bridge, and in short musket range of it,

n.d. so that the enemy coming up to the trench, could command the bridge, and make use of the embankment as a protection. For a good portion of the rifle trench on the left it was so far down the slope that the enemy might get within very short musket range before he could be seen by our men in the trenches. There was no ditch on the outside of the work. On the right the railroad embankment afforded a safe cover for the approach of the enemy to within a short distance of the work, and through this was a passway for a road which would enable a force coming under its cover to debouch suddenly upon the works at a very assailable point, and there had been no effort made to obstruct this passage. To remedy the danger afforded by the cover of the rail-road embankment, pits for guns on the south side of the river had been constructed, but they were not occupied. In the rear of the whole line of the work a dam made the river too deep for fording, and one solitary pontoon bridge afforded the only means of communication with the southern bank, and the only avenue of escape in case of disaster. I am thus particular in describing the character of these works in order that the difficulties under which a part of my command laboured in the strait to which it was subsequently reduced, may be appreciated. I had myself pointed out some of the defects of the works to the engineers having charge of them and I had urged the necessity of having another bridge farther up the stream. The fact is in my opinion the position was susceptible of being made very strong, but in order to enable a small force to hold it against a large attacking force, the works ought to have been entirely enclosed and with a deep ditch on the outside, so that an attacking column could have had its progress checked. But the works were so constructed as to afford no obstacle in themselves to an attacking enemy, and only furnished a...".

2 pp. 32 cm x 20 cm. First and last p. or pp. missing. (192)

n.d. "... advance to the front. These gallant leaders engaged the enemy with vigor and devotion, and though the Batteries were not carried, contributed much to the rout, panic, and demoralization which marked the enemy's escape from the battle field at an early hour of the night"; previous to arrival of Gen. (Lafayette) McLaws' Division, writer had sent for reinforcements, determined to retain ground gained in front, if possible, and hold strong position in woods and ravine at all hazards, to guard against any reverse; troops were sent from Gen. A. P. Hill's command, and two brigades were kept at hand to be used in case of necessity; writer regrets he has been unable to procure reports of their commanders; darkness had now set in, and writer thought of withdrawing troops, but, as many advantages had been gained, he concluded to let battle subside and to occupy field; this was done, to within 100 yards of enemy's guns; pickets were accordingly established by brigadier generals (William) Mahone and (AMbrose R.) Wright, whose brigades slept on

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n.d. battlefield in advanced positions they had won; (Brig. Gen. Lewis A.) Armistead's Brigade and portion of Ransom's also occupied battlefield; "The enemy retreated precipitately during the night from this strong place which he intended to occupy, and which he had commenced to fortify, having reached his gunboats, the latter taking part in the battle...."

1 p. 32 cm x 20 cm. First and last p. or pp. missing. (193)

n.d. "... the bridges over this river, thereby separating our army, and concentrating his own. I immediately ordered, without awaiting instructions, the bridge known as the New-Bridge to be rebuilt, which was done by the troops under Brig. Genl. Jones, in order to establish at least one line of communication between the two portions of our army. This was completed on Saturday, the 28th. On the same day, Brig. Genl. Jones came up to my Head Quarters, and informed me that Brig. Genl. (Robert) Toombs had ordered an attack on the enemy's line of Rifle pits on Goulding's farm and asked if I had given such an order - Upon my replying in the negative, he said he had not authorized it, and I directed him at once to countermand it; it being in violation of orders previously received from Genl (Robert E.) Lee, and at the moment reiterated thro' Capt. Latrobe, of Brig. Genl. Jone's staff, just from Genl. Lee, to the effect, that I should not make any attack on the enemy in my front, unless absolutely certain of success, except in co-operation with the movements of the Commander in Chief. I was the more anxious to have this order countermanded, as, if this attack were unsuccessful, it might lead to an advance of the enemy, to the seizure of (James) Garnett's Farm, the turning of the left of our lines, and the fall of Richmond"; Jones sent countermanding order by Captain Ford, of his staff; soon after Ford left, Lieutenant Colonel Lee reported to writer that attack had already been made and enemy rifle pits at Goulding's carried; writer immediately sent message to that effect to General Lee, stating that work had been carried out by troops ordered by Toombs to attack; at same time, writer directed Captain Dickinson, his assistant adjutant general, to go to the spot to ascertain further state of case; writer proceeded in direction of Goulding's; met Dickinson returning, who informed writer that when he had arrived near James Garnett's house he met Colonel Anderson who was just withdrawing his troops and who informed him that attack had been made by order of Toombs, without authority from writer or Jones, and that it was unsuccessful; writer communicated this information to General Lee, by whom he was ordered to obtain report on subject from Toombs and to forward report to Secretary of War; "Events followed so rapidly on each other that I had not time to obtain this report, and when the operations of the week were ended, I took no further steps, as I knew that both Brig. Genl's Jones and Toombs would make their written reports on the subject. I beg leave now to refer to that

n.d. portion of their reports, in further explanation of the circumstances of this affair. From the time at which the enemy withdrew his forces to this side of the Chickahominy and destroyed the bridges to the moment of his evacuation, that is, from Friday night untill Sunday morning, I considered the situation of our army as extremely critical and perilous. The larger portion of it was on the opposite side of the Chickahominy, the bridges had been all destroyed, but one was rebuilt, the New-Bridge, which was commanded fully by the enemy's guns from Goulding's, and there were but twenty five thousand men, between his army of one hundred thousand and Richmond. I received repeated instructions during Saturday night from Genl Lee's Head Quarters, enjoining upon my command the utmost vigilance, directing the men to sleep on their arms and to be prepared for whatever might occur. These orders were promptly commu...".

2 pp. 32 cm x 20 cm. First and last p. or pp. missing. (194)

n.d. "... frequently fall and burst near us. After remaining for 2½ or 3 hours near the Gaines' house, the Maj Genl Comdg directed that the enemys skirmishers that continued to ~~reply~~ reappear on our left should be driven in and followed to their supports and at the same time that I should hold my own, (General) Pryors and Featherstons Brigades in readiness to commence the attack on the enemy when firing should be heard on our extreme left"; one of Pryor's regiments was ordered to advance against skirmishers; remainder of this brigade held in reserve in close supporting distance; writer's and Featherston's brigades were brought up near, in rear of Pryor; Pryor's Regiment advanced against skirmishers, who soon fell back over crest of hill, pursued by this regiment; on reaching hill, regiment came in full (view) of enemy in position, and drew upon itself heavy fire of musketry, thus revealing fact that enemy were there in strong force; regiment was soon withdrawn to rear, down ravine to its support, and out of fire of enemy's infantry; enemy did not follow; writer now made preparations for attack upon enemy, "intending it to be made with the utmost vigor and with all the force at my command"; writer's brigade was advanced to front; 10th and 11th Alabama regiments formed in line of battle in rear of crest of hill from which Pryor's Regiment was withdrawn from pursuit of enemy skirmishers; Pryor's Brigade, with exception of 2d Florida Regiment, formed in line on left of writer; two remaining regiments of writer's brigades, 8th and 9th Alabama, formed in rear of 10th and 11th Alabama; Featherston in rear, to support Pryor's and writer's brigades; "It is proper that I should state that this placing of troops in position to attack the enemy was made under a brisk enfilading fire of Artillery from the enemys batteries, of rifle cannon from the heights beyond the Chickahominy. Our troops behaved admirably under this fire, no confusion or disorder being perceptible in their ranks. Every preparation being made for a

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n.d. vigorous attack, firing was now heard on our left, which was the signal for our advance, and the order was immediately given. Our men moved, forward in admirable order preserving their Alignments perfectly. Ascending the crest of the hill, they came in full view of the enemy...".

2 pp. 32 cm x 20 cm. First and last p. or pp. missing. (195)

n.d. "... bayonet wounds. Having assaulted and carried this battery and driven the infantry into the woods to the left and beyond, they hold it until the enemy reform and return in superior force and now they resist in a hand to hand conflict with the utmost pertinacity; there are no supports for them no reinforcements come and they are at length forced to yield and retire to the pine woods on the right of the road and in rear some 150 or 200 yards, the enemy not pursuing, having left dead upon this field, in the battery and its vicinity, in front and in rear beyond it, Capt I. H McWath, Capt S E Bell, Capt T H Halcomb, Capt W M Reatton, Lieut. A B Cohen Comdg Compy. Lieut. A N Steele and Lieut Michie Comdg Compy, were both mortally wounded and since died. Capt J. C C Sanders and Capt W C G Parker severely wounded and also Lieut J H Prince Comdg Compy slightly and Lieut R H Gordon, dangerously; forty nine privates killed and Lieut Higginbotham and eleven privates taken prisoners"; 11th Alabama retired, as above stated, to right of road, into pine woods, and there, together with 9th and 10th Alabama, remained; from this position battery on right of road was in full view, not more than 100 yards distant; enemy made no effort to retake this battery, though their infantry continued to fire at long range upon men in pine woods; 8th Alabama, as explained previously, became engaged with enemy's infantry before reaching batteries, and, contending against superior forces, maintained its ground until regiments from General Pryor's Brigade, and afterwards Featherston's, arrived on this part of field; severity of fight at this point of field is evident from loss sustained by regiment; it was now sunset; other troops arrived upon the field; writer's brigade, with ammunition exhausted, were withdrawn 150 or 200 yards and there remained until 9 P.M., when they were withdrawn from field, fresh troops in sufficient force having arrived and enemy having been driven back far to rear; "I cannot close this Report without assuring the Maj. Genl. Comdg. that on this occasion both officers and men of my Brigade, behaved with remarkable coolness and gallantry, and I beg to call his attention to the fact that two of the enemy's batteries of six guns each were taken, and if one of them was retaken, it was only owing to the fact that overwhelming numbers were brought to bear against a Solitary Regiment, unsupported and which entered this engagement with three hundred and fifty seven men of which number <u>one hundred and eighty one</u> were killed and wounded. Among whom were the Commander of the Regiment, Capt Field who received two wounds, one through the leg and the other through the arm;

n.d. and of the ten officers commanding companies; five were killed on the field near the battery, one has since died of his wounds and two others were severely wounded and one slightly - there being but one company...".

2 pp. 32 cm x 20 cm. First and last p. or pp. missing. (196)

n.d. "... to a private house in Murfre(e)sboro where he died on Friday Jan 2d - He was serving as a volunteer on my staff. He was with his Regt at the battle of Belmont in Nov 1861 resigned in Jan 1862 and joined me as a volunteer Aid at Corinth a few days before the Battle of Shiloh where he behaved well and was very useful. He was a brave man and a good officer - While attempting to arrest the retreg(r)ade movement alluded to Col H. L W. Bratton of the 24th Regt (Tennessee Volunteers) had his left leg shattered near the thigh joint by a piece of shell or a grape shot - the limb was amputated & he was left in hospital in Murfre(e)sboro with little hope of the part of the surgeons of his recovery. He was one of the best and bravest officers in the entire Army. Always prompt to obey or execute an order, indefatigable in drilling & disciplining his men, he was animated by a lofty courage and patriotism that bid defiance to danger - He distinguished himself by his cool and courageous bearing both at Perryville & Murfre(e)sboro and was indeed - 'A knight without fear and without reproach'"; enemy force in "this famous 'Cedar Brake'" was composed in part of regulars; some of the prisoners and wounded stated they belonged to 16th, 17th, and 18th Regulars, and that their brigade was commanded by Colonel Roberts who fell "while gallantly attempting to rally his men about opposite the centre of my line. He was buried Saturday evening and the spot marked by a stone having his name scratched upon it by the point of a bayonet"; during three following days, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, position was held at edge of brake; enemy occupied ridge, few hundred yards in front, and frequently shelled writer's troops with heavy force of infantry and artillery, "wounding a few men at almost every round. The command remained in line obeying this trying ordeal with admirable patience and fortitude. At length on Saturday night our pickets were relieved by Col. (John C.) Carter's Cavalry and about 1 or 2 oclock A M Sunday the 4th we left the field for Shelbyville - Throughout the week - Officers & men behaved in a manner that is beyond praise I desire especially to mention Col. O. F. Strahl comdg 4th & 5th Regts & Col. H. L. W. Bratton of the 24th Col. E. E. Tansil Comdg 31st & 33d & Col S. M. Walker of the 19th who with all their field Officers behaved most nobly. The 19th Col. Walkers suffered more heavily than any other in the Brigade. Col Walker in his report mentions, 'the brave conduct of orderly sargt Joseph Tompson Co I who after the Brigade had halted at the edge of the Cedar Bottom advanced far into the

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n.d. field and captured two prisoners. Our loss was heavy over one fourth of those engaged. The list of killed and wounded has already been sent in. Besides those already mentioned Lt Col (B. A.) Wilson and the Adjt H. W. Mott of the 24th were wounded as were also Major Jasuagin of the 19th & Capt Francis of the 4th Several valuable Officers were killed Lt Col Heller of the 4th was really too ill for duty nevertheless he was at his post - Many of the enemys dead and some of our own were left on the field. We procured a few spades on Saturday evening and buried as many Bodies as was possible under the circumstances. I would respectfully submit that at least all our own dead might have been buried during the three days we held the field. Attention is also respect...".

2 pp. 32 cm x 20 cm. First and last p. or pp. missing. (197)

n.d. "... command was moved into the woods, into the Rail Road cut where we slept upon our arms, next day we were marched a circuitous route & brought back into an open field near the spot where we had spent the night"; Captain Crenshaw, commanding battery in front of writer, notified General Branch of presence of enemy in front; Captain Turner, with his company, was immediately sent to left of battery, to act as skirmishers; soon after, Branch ordered writer to take command of 28th and 33d regiments and dislodge enemy who were in woods beyond cornfield; on passing small cluster of woods to right of Crenshaw Battery, enemy was seen "retreating in confusion" before Turner's skirmishers; writer's regiments continued to advance until General Gregg's Brigade was seen in woods at right; writer learned that enemy was in force in woods and that Gregg had been ordered not to press them; writer deemed it advisable to inform Branch of these facts; Branch ordered writer to remain where he was; writer had three companies deployed as skirmishers along fence in front and connecting with those first sent out under Turner; "The enemy advanced upon Genl Gregg in strong force soon after we halted, & Genl Branch with the rest of his command advanced to his support"; 37th first became actively engaged; enemy opened "deadly fire" upon this regiment; 18th, under Lieutenant Colonel Purdie, and 7th, under Captain McRae, went to its assistance, and "enemy were driven in disorder beyond the Rail Road Cut"; enemy repulsed in two subsequent attempts to drive these regiments from their positions; 33d, under Colonel Hoke, also fought well in woods at left of these regiments, "and once gallantly advanced into the open field in front & drove the enemy back in disorder"; up to this time, 28th had not been engaged, and, as other regiments were nearly out of ammunition, Branch ordered it to join him, intending to make it cover his front; "The order was not delivered properly & the Regiment went into action to the left of Genl Fields Brigade. It advanced boldly into the woods, driving the enemy before it, although exposed to a left enfilade & direct fire, but fell back, when it found itself alone in the woods & unsupported. The men

n.d. however rallied & reformed in the centre of the open field & advanced a second time, when the enemy was not only driven beyond the Cut, but entirely out of the woods. Never have I witnessed greater bravery & desperation than was that day displayed by this Brigade. We were not actively engaged the next day, but held our position under a heavy Artillery fire & very heavy skirmishing until late in the afternoon We then followed up the enemy until about 10 oclock P.M. advancing in line through a body of woods nearly to a large hospital, in which the enemy had left many of his wounded"; thirty killed, one hundred eighty-five wounded, and some missing in this three days' battle; "Ox Hill Sept 1st": pursuit was continued whole of Sunday; at 4 P.M., Monday, came up with enemy again at Ox Hill, near Fairfax C(ourt) H(ouse), on Alexandria and Winchester Turnpike; engagement immediately opened; "This Brigade pressed eagerly forward through an open field and a piece of woods to the edge of another field where we were for a short time exposed to the enemys infantry fire without being able...".

2 pp. 32 cm x 20 cm. First and last p. or pp. missing. (198)

n.d. "... supporting Capt. Sike, if necessary. The next morning Capt. Myers' company came rushing back in disgraceful disorder, announcing that the Federal forces were in close pursuit. Capt. Chipley & his company of cavalry, which was in town, also shamefully fled"; brigades of generals Taliaferro and (Charles S.) Winder were soon under arms, and were ordered to occupy positions immediately north of bridge; "By this time the Federal cavalry, accompanied by artillery, were in sight; and after directing a few shots towards the bridge, they crossed South River, and dashing into the village, planted one of their pieces at the Southern entrance of the bridge"; in the meantime, batteries of Wooding, Poague, and Carpenter were being placed in position, and Taliaferro's Brigade, having reached vicinity of bridge, was ordered to cross, capture the piece, and occupy the town; "Whilst one of Poague's pieces was returning the fire of that of the enemy at the far end of the bridge, the 37th Va. Reg., Col. Fulkerson, after delivering its fire gallantly charged over the bridge, captured the gun, and followed by the other regiments of the brigade, entered the town, and dispersed and drove back the Federal cavalry. Another piece of artillery, with which the Federal cavalry had advanced, was abandoned and subsequently fell into our hands"; about this time, body of infantry was seen advancing up same road; batteries opened, with marked effect upon retreating cavalry and advancing infantry; in short time, infantry followed cavalry, falling back to Lewis', three miles....

1 p. 32 cm x 20 cm. First and last p. or pp. missing. (199)

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n.d. "... Keys, in which our troops were commanded by Gen. (Richard Stoddert) Ewell. I had remained at Port Republic during the principal part of the 8th, expecting a renewal of the attack. As no movement was made by Gen. (James) Shields to renew the action that day, I determined to take the initiative and attack him the following morning"; Ewell was directed to move toward Port Republic at an early hour on the morning of the 9th; Gen. (Isaac R.) Trimble left with his brigade, supported by Colonel Patton with 42d Virginia Infantry and 1st Battalion of Virginia Regulars, to hold (Gen. John C.) Fremont in check; Trimble instructed, if hard pressed, to retire across North River and to burn bridge in rear; soon after 10 o'clock, Trimble, with last of forces, had crossed North River, and bridge was destroyed; in meantime, before 5 A.M., Gen. (Charles S.) Winder's Brigade was in Port Republic, and, having crossed South Fork by temporary wagon bridge placed there for the purpose, was moving down river road to attack forces of Shields; advancing 1½ miles, Winder encountered Federal pickets and "drove them in. The enemy had judiciously selected his position for defence. Upon a rising ground near the Lewis House, he had planted six guns which commanded the road ~~leading~~ from Port Republic, & swept the plateau for a considerable distance in front. As Gen. Winder moved forward his brigade, a rapid and severe fire of shell was opened upon it. Capt. Poague with two Parrott"....

1 p. 32 cm x 20 cm. First and last p. or pp. missing. (200)

n.d. "... skirmishes on the 6th; since evacuation of Winchester, one thousand one hundred & sixty seven (1167); also one piece of artillery. If we add to the prisoners captured on the 6th & 9th those who were paroled at Harrisonburg, & in the hospitals in the vicinity of Port Republic, it will make the number of the enemy who fell into our possession about nine hundred & seventy five (975); exclusive of his killed and such of his wounded as he removed. The small arms taken on the 9th & at Harrisonburg, numbered about one thousand (1000). We captured seven pieces of artillery, with their caissons, & all of their limbers, except one. The conduct of officers & men during the action merits high praise"; during battle writer received valuable assistance in transmission of orders from following members of his staff: Col. Abner Smead, Assistant Inspector General, Maj. R. L. Dabney, Assistant Adjutant General, 1st Lt. A. S. Pendleton, Aide-de-Camp, 1st Lt. H. K. Douglas, Assistant Inspector General, 1st Lt. J. K. Boswell, Chief Engineer, and Col. William L. Jackson, volunteer Aide-de-Camp; "The Medical Director of the Army, Dr Hunter McGuire, gave special attention to the comfort & treatment of the wounded. Maj. W. J. Hawks, Ch'f. Com. & Maj. J. A. Harman, Ch'f Qr. Master, had their Depots in good condition"; for further information regarding conduct of officers and men who distinguished themselves, as well as for more detailed account of movement of troops, writer respectfully refers....

1 p. 32 cm x 20 cm. First and last p. or pp. missing. (201)

n.d. "... before he could rally. The 6th Fla. Regt. gallantly responded, leaping the fence & dashing forward to the crest of the ridge - forcing the enemy's broken line to seek the nearest cover on the right, left, & in rear. This Regiment regained the ridge, which I am informed was won & lost more than once during the day, cleared the cornfield of all the infantry, drove nearly all the gunners from the battery, and would have certainly captured it, but for a lamentable interference with my command. When the order to charge was given, I was on the right with this Regt. The order was not promptly conveyed to the other Regiments of the Brigade, & they failing to conform to the movements of the 6th Fla. it got from 150 to 200 yards in advance. Having gained the crest of the ridge I discovered for the first time that the other Regiments of the Brigade were not up with the 6th Fla. I immediately started to bring them up, but had gone but a short distance when I perceived them crossing the fence & moving forward in good order. I returned to direct the movements of the 6th Fla. When these Regiments had reached the second fence, I discovered that they were being moved by Brig. Genl. Robertson across the field by the right flank & in rear of the 6th. Finding that this Regiment would not receive support from the rest of my Brigade & it being exposed to a terrible fire from the front & left (the enemy having in part recovered from his panic) I withdrew it below the crest of the ridge, & unwillingly relinquished the capture of the battery which, a few minutes before, I had regarded as almost accomplished. For such was the disposition of my Brigade that when the charge was ordered, two Regts & half of another on my left, overlapped the enemy's battery & supports & when withdrawn from the field they were moving rapidly to turn his right flank. Night put an end to the conflict"; on morning of the 20th, writer formed his brigade 400 yards in rear of (General) Mannigault's Brigade, Hindman's Division, and was ordered to support him and conform to his movements; at 12 o'clock, noon, Mannigault moved forward in direction of Chattanooga Road; writer followed; when within 400 yards of road, writer overtook Mannigault's artillery which had halted, and met many "stragglers" from his brigade; writer rode forward to road and found some confusion in brigades; "I informed an officer of Genl. Mannigault's Staff that I was there to support him and ready to render the support at any moment. About this time, I learned from an officer of Genl. Hindman's Staff, that the left of Hindman's Division was threatened & would be turned unless quickly supported (the left of that Division having been supported up to that time by Mannigault's Brigade). I moved my Brigade to the Chattanooga Road in double quick time, passing Genl. Mannigault's Brigade and taking the front. The position of the enemy being indicated to me I disposed of the troops of my command, with a view to offensive movements, & ordered the Battery assigned me (Capt. Peeples 9th Ga. Batt'l'n)

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n.d. to take position and open fire upon the enemy. The enemy failing to respond, after several rounds, & it being evident that he had withdrawn from that part of the field, I ordered the firing to cease & proposed to advance, when I received orders from Genl....".
2 pp. 32 cm x 20 cm. First and last p. or pp. missing. (202)

n.d. "... The Artillery of the enemy was so far superior to ours, in weight of metal, character of gun, & numbers, and in quality of ammunition, that there was but very little to be gained by opposing ours to it, & I therefore did not renew the attempt after the first experiment. The ground over which the Mississippi Brigade, Genl (William) Barksdale, advanced & to his right, was thickly strewn with the dead and wounded of the enemy, far exceeding our own, and their dead were much more numerous than their wounded. The close proximity of the combatants to each other may account for the disproportion. General Cobbs Brigade going in extended itself further to the right than I intended, but the Colonel Comdg, Col Sanders 24th Ga did not learn my orders to correct the error, so it is reported, and the engagement commencing immediately, the Brigade went on to a position several hundred yards to the right of the woods and defended it"; Gen. (Paul J.) Semmes was sent to left just after his brigade came on the ground, by direction of Gen. (Thomas J. "Stonewall") Jackson, to support Gen. (J. E. B.) Stuart; Semmes' brigade drove enemy through and beyond woods for considerable distance; Gen. (Joseph Brevard) Kershaw's Brigade was more exposed in its first advance than any other, as it had to move over large open space before reaching woods, "but the command went in, with enthusiasm and drove the enemy up to their batteries and...".
1 p. 32 cm x 20 cm. First and last p. or pp. missing. (203)

n.d. "... that the enemy was moving upon them to cross thus enabling him to attack my small force in front, right flank & rear & my two regiments having been constantly engaged from early in the morning up to one oclock with a vastly superior force of the enemy aided by three heavy batteries, the commanding officer Lt Col Holmes of the 2nd having been killed in the action & the only remaining field officer Major Harris being painfully wounded & fully one half of this Regiment being killed or wounded & the twentieth having also suffered severely in killed and wounded and the ammunition of both Regiments being nearly exhausted and Enbanks battery having been withdrawn to the rear nearly two hours before, I deemed it my duty in pursuance of your original order to withdraw my command & place it in the position designated by you opposite the two lower fords, some half mile to the right & front of your line of battle"; in pursuance of this order, Col. (Henry L.) Benning, who had commanded remnant of brigade during action "with distinguished gallantry & skill", withdrew "these gallant regiments" to new

n.d. position, ready again to confront and battle with enemy; 50th Georgia and company from Gen. (Alfred G.) Jenkins' Brigade were at same time ordered to same position, and were led back to their respective....

1 p. 32 cm x 20 cm. First and last p. or pp. missing. (204)

n.d. "... the troops of (Gen. J. G.) Walker and (Gen. Lafayette) McLaws were in position to cooperate in the attack, he ordered General A. P. Hill to turn the enemy's left flank and enter Harpers Ferry"; (Gen Richard Stoddert) Ewell's Division, under Gen. (A. R.) Lawton, was ordered to support Hill, while (Gen. Charles S.) Winder's Brigade, of (Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall") Jackson's Division, under Colonel Grigsby, with battery of artillery, made demonstration on enemy's right, near the Potomac; rest of division held in reserve; cavalry, under Major Massie, placed on extreme left to prevent escape of enemy; Grigsby succeeded in getting possession of eminence on left, upon which 2 batteries were "advantageously" posted; Hill, observing hill on enemy's extreme left, occupied by infantry without artillery, and protected only by abattis of felled timber, directed Gen. (W. D.) Pender, with his own brigade and those of (Brig. Gen. James J.) Archer and Col. (J. M.) Brockenbrough, to seize crest, "which was done with slight resistance"; at same time, Hill ordered generals Branch and Gregg to march along the Shenandoah, "and taking advantage of the ravines intersecting its steep banks, to establish themselves on the plain to the left and rear of the enemy's works. This was accomplished during the night"; Walker, chief of artillery of Hill's Division, placed several batteries on eminence taken by Pender; under direction of Colonel Crutchfield, Jackson's chief of artillery, 10 guns belonging to Ewell's Division were posted on east side of the Shenandoah, to enfilade enemy's entrenchments on Bolivah Heights and take his nearest and most formidable works in reserve; McLaws, in the meantime, made his preparations to prevent the force which had....

1 p. 32 cm x 20 cm. First and last p. or pp. missing. (205)

n.d. "... the wooded banks of the Antietam to hold the enemy in check, should he attempt to cross the Stream at that point. While we were in this position the enemy made no attempt to cross the Stream, and the only evidence of his being in our front was his Artillery fire at long range and the reply of Genl. (Robert) Toombs' batteries about a half mile to my left"; soon after 9 A.M., writer received orders from Gen. (Robert E.) Lee, through Colonel Long, of Lee's staff, to hasten to extreme left to support Maj. Gen. (Thomas J. "Stonewall") Jackson; "Hastening forward as rapidly as possible, along the rear of our entire line of battle, we arrived soon after 10 o'clock near the woods which

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n.d. the commands of generals (John B.) Hood and (Jubal Anderson) Early were struggling heroically to hold, but gradually and sullenly yeilding to the irresistible weight of overwhelming numbers. Here we at once formed line of battle under a sharp Artillery fire and leaving the 27th North Carolina and 3d Arkansas Regiment to hold the open space between the woods and (Gen. James) Longstreet's left, the Divisions with Ransom's Brigade on the left, advanced in splendid style, firing and cheering as they went and in a few minutes cleared the woods, strewing it with the enemy's dead and wounded - Col. Manning with the 46th and 48th N C. and 30th Va not content with the possession of the woods, dashed forward in gallant style, crossed the open fields beyond, driving the enemy before him like sheep, until arriving at a long line of...".

1 p. 32 cm x 20 cm. First and last p. or pp. missing. (206)

n.d. "... towards the right to reinforce our centre, where the enemy were making demonstrations as if for an advance upon our position. No attack was however made, but the enemy's Artillery continued to play upon the woods, upon our batteries, and upon every position along our line which they supposed to be occupied by our troops - Our own batteries replying but slowly for the want of ammunition. Gradually as night approached this fire died away and darkness finally put an end to this long and bloody battle. My division rested until next morning where night overtook them and upon the line occupied by them during the day"; conduct of division was "generally excellent and in some instances was brilliant in the extreme"; writer desires particularly to call attention to admirable conduct of 27th North Carolina, commanded by Col. John R. Cooke, and 3d Arkansas Volunteers, commanded by its senior captain, John W. Reedy; "The coolness and good conduct of Col Van H Manning commanding brigade until wounded and carried from the field, is worthy all praise - Col Hall of the 46th N C Troops who as next in rank assumed command of the brigade, handled his regiment and the other portions of the brigade falling under his command with skill and judgment To Brigadier Genl. Ransom's coolness judgment and skill we are in a great degree indebted for the successful maintenance of our position on the left, which to have been permanently gained by the enemy would in...".

1 p. 32 cm x 20 cm. First and last p. or pp. missing. (207)

n.d. "... conspicuous gallantry & skill. As soon as possible I opened fire upon the enemy's columns who immediately advanced in good order upon me, until he approached within sixty or eighty paces, when the effectiveness of the fire threw his columns in considerable disorder, upon perceiving which I immediately ordered a charge which being brilliantly & energetically executed by my whole line, the enemy broke in confusion & fled. (D. G.) McIntosh's Battery was recaptured & our position retaken

n.d. within less than thirty minutes after the commencement of this attack upon him. The enemy fled in confusion towards the river & bridge making two or three efforts to rally which were soon defeated by the vigorous charges of our troops aided by Capt Richardson's battery, which I ordered up immediately upon the recovery of the heights & which with its accustomed promptness & courage was rapidly placed in position & action"; enemy, to cover retreating columns, brought battery over bridge and placed it in position; writer ordered (Capt. J. B.) Richardson's Battery to open upon it, and, at same time, ordered 15th and 20th Georgia forward, "who pursued the enemy so close to his guns as to bring them within range of musketry, which compelled his Battery after a few shots to join his flying infantry & retreat across the bridge"; writer desired to pursue enemy across river, but, being deficient in artillery to meet heavy batteries on other side, sent his aide, Captain Troup, to Gen. (Robert E.) Lee "for the purpose of supplying myself, who ordered Capt Squires to report to me immediately which he was unable to do, from not receiving the order in time - until nearly night when it...".

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n.d. "... Regts on the left, as fast as they came up, in the following order, the 1st Ga Regulars Maj Walker Comdng, 8th Ga, Lt Col Towers, 7th Ga, Col Wilson & 11th Ga, Lt Col Luffman"; having thus formed his line and advanced skirmishers to front, writer ordered line to advance, "which was done in the most gallant manner, the men climbing the rough mountain side on their hands and knees, to reach the enemy occupying the crest of the hill, & delivering a murderous fire in their face, as they made the perilous ascent. From the nature of the ground, and the impenetrable thickets of laurel & brush none of the Regts except the 1st Ga, obtained a favorable position, but the Regulars succeeded in getting a good position, &, inflicted a very severe chastisement, on the superior force of the enemy. Capt Patton brought down five with his pistol, killing three of them. The Regulars in this affair, officers & men behaved with distinguished gallantry, as they have, on every occasion, in which they have met the enemy, & I only regret, that our Army is not composed of just such men"; Aug. 29, bivouacked in vicinity of Manassas battleground; not engaged during that day; Aug. 30, was ordered to advance on line of battle near Chinn house; Lt. C. C. Hardwick, Acting Assistant Adjutant General, "a noble & gallant officer", was severely wounded in the thigh and was compelled to leave field; "In a few moments my horse was...".

1 p. 32 cm x 20 cm. First and last p. or pp. missing. (209)

(210-211)

n.d. "... was directed to cross the Valley, and marching along its base to keep in communication with Genl (Joseph Brevard) Kershaw above & up to his advance, so as to give support if possible, if it was needed & to serve as a rallying force should any disaster render such necessary"; writer then moved down the valley, toward river, with rest of command; inhabitants impressed upon him that Maryland Heights was lined with cannon for a mile and a half; main force was kept with advance of Kershaw, of which writer was constantly informed by signal parties on Heights, moving with Kershaw; Kershaw soon encountered enemy skirmishers and drove them before him until darkness put an end to conflict; Gen. (Ambrose R.) Wright gained his position without opposition; at sundown, Gen. (Richard H.) Anderson pushed forward General Pryor's Brigade, as writer directed, took possession of "Wererton", and disposed troops to effectually defend pass; brigades of generals (Lewis A.) Armistead and (Howell) Cobb were moved up, forming line across valley from right and commanding road from Sandy Hook; "On the 13th General Kershaw after a very sharp and spirited engagement, through the dense woods and over a very broken surface, there being no road from the point he had ceased operations the night previous, and across two abattis, the last quite a formidable work, the east & west sides being precipices of thirty or forty feet, & across the ridge were breastworks of heavy logs & large rock, succeeded in carrying the main ridge where the enemy had a Telegraph station and by four and a...".

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n.d. "... Staff, as the one the Division was to occupy - I was of course entirely ignorant of the ground & of the location of the troops. Genl. (John B.) Hood however who was present pointed out the direction for the advance, & my line of battle was rapidly formed. Genl. (Howell) Cobb's Brigade on the right, next Genl. (Joseph Brevard) Kershaw's. Genl. (William) Barksdale & Genl. (Paul J.) Semmes on the left. Just in front of the line was a large body of woods, from which parties of our troops of whose command I do not know, were seen retiring, and the enemy I could see were advancing rapidly occupying the place - My advance was ordered before the entire line of Genl. Kershaw could be formed, as the enemy were filling the woods so rapidly, I wished my troops to cross the open space between us & the woods before they were entirely occupied - It was made steadily & in perfect order and the troops were immediately engaged, driving the enemy before them in magnificent style at all points, sweeping the woods with perfect ease and inflicting great loss on the enemy - They were driven not only through the woods but over a field in front of the woods, & over two high fences beyond & into another body of woods over a half a mile distant from the commencement of the fight - The men were scattered by the engagement through the

n.d. woods, where the enemy made their only stand & there being no immediate support the several Brigades fell back into the woods & the line to maintain the position was formed by the Brigades of Genl. Ransom ([J. G.] Walkers Divn) of Genl (Lewis A.) Armistead (Genl. [R. H.] Andersons Divn) which had been sent to my support, of Genl. (Jubal Anderson) Early which was already in position & two Brigades of Genls. Barksdale and (Joseph Brevard) Kershaw"; Captain Read's Battery had been placed in position on right of woods which troops had entered, and did "most excellent" service, but it was exposed to such severe fire Kershaw ordered it back, after losing 14 officers and men and 16 horses; "Another battery, Capt Carleton's which I had ordered into position in the woods, in front of Genl. Ransom's Brig: was so severely cut up in a short time by the direct & cross fires of numerous batteries that I ordered it to retire"; enemy did not attempt to retake woods, "but kept up a terrific fire of Artillery - There was an incessant storm of shot and shell, grape and canister but the loss inflicted by the Artillery was comparatively very small - Fortunately the woods were on the side of the hill, the main slope of which was towards us, with numerous ledges of rock all along it - Thus it was our men, although under this fire for hours, suffered so little from it"; writer could do nothing but defend position his division occupied; line was too weak to attempt an advance; "there were not men enough to make a continuous single line: In some places for considerable distance, there were no men at all: While just beyond us, across an open field, about four or five hundred yards distant were the lines of the enemy apparently double & treble, supporting numerous batteries which crossed fire over every portion of the ground...".

2 pp. 32 cm x 20 cm. First and last p. or pp. missing. (211)

n.d. "... On the morning of the 14th September, we marched back to Boonsboro Gap, a distance of some thirteen miles. This Division arriving between 3 and 4 o'c P.M. found the troops of General D. H. Hill engaged with a large force of the enemy"; by direction of the general commanding, writer took up position on left of Pike; orders soon came to change to right, "as our troops on that side were giving way to superior numbers; on march to right, writer met General Drayton's Brigade coming out, saying enemy had succeeded in passing their rear; writer at once inclined more to right, over very rugged country, and succeeded in getting into position to receive enemy; "I at once ordered the Texas Brigade. Coln. W. T. Wofford Comdg. and the third Brigade Col E. M. Law Comdg. to move forward with bayonets fixed which they did with their usual gallantry driving the enemy & regaining all of our lost ground when night came on & further pursuit ceased -

(212-214)

n.d. On this field fell mortally wounded Lieut Coln. O. K. McLemore of the 4th Ala, a most efficient, gallant and valuable officer"; soon after "night", orders were received to withdraw, and for writer's division to constitute rear guard of army; march was accordingly taken up in direction of Sharpsburg; "Arriving on the heights across the Antietam River near the town about 12 P.M on the 15th inst I was ordered to take position in line of battle on the right of the road leading to Boonsboro, but soon received orders to move to the extreme left near St Mumma Church on the Hagerstown pike, remaining in this position under fire of the shells from the enemy, until...".

1 p. 32 cm x 20 cm. First and last p. or pp. missing. (212)

n.d. "... on the main road ready to advance when the rear of the works were gained - The Yankees abandoned their earthworks, where Garland and (Gen. R. H.) Anderson gained their rear and the whole Division moved on. The shorter road upon which Maj Genl (Thomas J. "Stonewall") Jackson marched being obstructed he was compelled to turn off and follow in my rear, - we therefore reached Cold Harbor first capturing a few wagons & ambulances & prisoners - The Division moved up cautiously to the edge of the Pohite swamps where the Yankees were found to be strongly posted with ten pieces of Artillery commanding the only road upon which our guns could be moved"; Captain Bonderrant's Battery was brought into action, but in less than half an hour was withdrawn, badly cripplod; by order of Jackson, Division was moved back to edge of woods parallel to road, to cut off retreat of enemy from attack of major generals (James) Longstreet and A. P. Hill; "It soon became apparent however that the fire on our right was receding and that the Yankees were gaining ground"; Jackson's and writer's divisions were ordered forward to support of Longstreet and Hill who had been "hotly" engaged for several hours; writer's division occupied extreme left of whole Confederate line; order of advance was: Garland on left, then Anderson, Rhodes, Colquitt, with Ripley on extreme right; "In advancing we...".

1 p. 32 cm x 20 cm. First and last p. or pp. missing. (213)

n.d. "... Late in the afternoon, as it appeared that a crossing of the main body would not be attempted by us, I deemed a prolongation of this resistance objectless, which reason was rendered stronger by the fact that Brig. Gen. Robertson, whose Brigade had by my direction crossed above and penetrated towards the immediate front, reported the enemy moving with heavy force upon my position and close at hand"; writer withdrew to south bank; Robertson recrossed Rappahannock "proper" above, and rested for the night in fork of two streams; that evening, Brig. Gen. (Fitzhugh) Lee came up, with remainder of his brigade, except 3d Virginia Cavalry which was left below on (Gen. James) Longstreet's flank and rear; on Aug. 22,

n.d. writer moved early to Freeman's Ford on Rappahannock River, where he had a picket the previous night, to carry out instructions by effecting a crossing, if possible; ford was commanded by enemy artillery and infantry; 4 pieces of (Gen. J. E. B.) Stuart Horse Artillery, under Captain Pelham, tried in vain to silence enemy's guns; having advantage in position, Pelham handled enemy severely, though suffering casualties in his own battery; "While this cannonading was going on, Genl (Thomas J. "Stonewall") Jackson's column passed just in my rear going higher up, and I received a note from the Comdg Genl. that my proposition to strike with Cavalry the enemy's rear was approved, and at 10 A.M. I started to the execution of the plan, with the main portion of Robertson's Brigade, except 7th Va. Cavalry (Brig. Gen. William E. Jones') and Lee's Brigade, except 3d Va. Cavalry - say about 1500 men and two pieces of Artillery; proceeding through village of Jefferson, part of command crossed Rappahannock at Waterloo Bridge and remainder at Harts' Mill, few miles below, and took direct road to Warrenton; reached Warrenton in afternoon; "I halted to close up and obtain information. No force of the enemy had been here for days. From this point I directed my march to the rear of Cedar Creek, with the view to destroy the R. R. bridge over it near Catlett's (Station)... further prosecution was deferred for the accomplishment of what was the great object of the expedition, the destruction of the Cedar Run R. R. bridge. Capt. Blackford with a picket party set about this arduous undertaking but owing to the fact that every thing was saturated with water, ignition was impossible. Axes were looked up in the darkness with great difficutly and the energetic and thorough-going (Col. Williams Carter) Wickham was sent with his Regt. (4th Va Cavalry) to effect its destruction by cutting it down, and finally Brig. Genl Lee went in person to superintend it but the difficulties were insuperable, for the enemy on the other side of stream, where a cliff afforded excellent protection, were already firing upon our men, who, in this rain which had greatly swollen the stream, met difficulty at every step. It was formed of double trestle-work superposed, which rendered destruction difficult and repair easy. The Com'd'g Genl will I am sure appreciate how hard it was to desist from the undertaking, but to any one on the spot there could be but one opinion - its impossibility - I gave it up. While these attempts were going on, other portions of the command were securing horses and other valuable property from the enemy's camp in our possession, and conducting the large numbers of prisoners to the rear. The enemy collected after their first stampede enough to fire a volley into the burning camp, but without injury"; Robertson's command held in reserve, of which 12th Regiment, detained by artillery, had not yet arrived; "The streams, Cedar Run & Rappahannock were in my rear, and the former was reported already swimming - and the rain still

(214-216)

n.d. continued. This cavalry had had a long march without intermission and being the greater part of the cavalry of the Army, its return without delay was necessary. These considerations determined me to leave before daylight with what had been accomplished, I accordingly retired by the same route. As day dawned I found, among the great number of prisoners, (Gen. John) Pope's Field Qr. Master - Major Goulding - and ascertained that the chief Qr. Master & Pope's...".

2 pp. 32 cm x 20 cm. First, third, and last p. or pp. missing. (214)

n.d. "... Lts J A May and Hunnicutt of the 12th, Capt A K Smith and Adjt W D Goggins of the 13th S. C. V"; names of killed and wounded officers; numbers of officers and men killed and wounded: Orr's Rifles, 19 killed, 97 wounded; 1st South Carolina Volunteers, 24 killed, 119 wounded; 12th South Carolina Volunteers, 24 killed, 121 wounded; 13th South Carolina Volunteers, 26 killed, 118 wounded; 14th South Carolina Volunteers, 8 killed, 57 wounded; (for names of killed and wounded officers, see Supplementary Index, R).

1 p. 32 cm x 20 cm. First and last p. or pp. missing. (215)

n.d. "... & moved on under a constant fire of Shells from one of the enemys batteries. The Ambulance & Surgeon's wagon had however to make the circuit by Mechanicsville & arrived about the time the battle began. The day was intensely hot & the regiment being much fatigued, Capt Hammond led us to a point near where the Brigade was engaged on the extreme right of the enemy & halted us to rest for a few moments whilst he went forward to see the Genl. At this moment the battle opened with great fury & exhausted as we were, we were at once ordered forward By the direction of the Genl. & under his own eye, I formed line of battle in the rear of Crenshaw's battery (Which ceased firing for a moment to allow us to pass) & Charged at the double quick down the hill. - between the guns. - Straight towards the heavy firing in the front. I was informed by the Genl I would find the regiments of Col. Edwards & Barns in the Skirt of woods bordering the field occupied by the enemy; as soon therefore as we had crossed the boggy ravine in the woods & commenced to ascend the hill beyond I halted the regiment & sent out in every direction to find the regiments indicated. The thicket was very dense & for the fear of firing into friends, I went forward myself to the edge of the field held by the enemy, calling aloud for the friends who were supposed to be there I soon found that no friends were in front of us for the enemy had retaken possession of the field & were in the act of establishing a battery at the edge of the woods near where my regiment stood. Seeing the enemy in front & hearing nothing of our friends, I ordered the 14th to advance alone through the woods to the fence - to drive the enemy back & hold that position which was promptly & gallantly done. For a long time we held this position without any assistance whatever";

n.d. during this period, enemy once made effort to turn writer's left flank, but was repulsed by left companies under Lieutenant Colonel Simpson; left wing of regiment was then advanced over fence and through pine thicket, making nearly right angle with right wing, but was soon drawn back to original position; "At length", a North Carolina regiment came up on right, and a Georgia regiment on left; "Endeavoring to act in concert with these we made a charge on the batteries in front of us, but finding the distance so much greater than was expected, in an open field under a teriffic cross fire of Musketry, grape Shot, & canister, the men after having gone over half the distance were compelled to lie down & were soon after ordered to retire & occupy their former position. In this charge I received a severe bruise on my right side from a grape Shot which for a Short time disabled me. We never yielded for an instant our original position. We held it except when charging, all the afternoon. We held it at the time the batteries were finally carried late in the evening, & after the struggle was over fell upon the ground entirely exhausted & ~~Sel~~ Slept there surrounded by the dead & dying. I greive to state that the list of killed & wounded in this battle is large"; Lieutenant Plunket, Co. H, was shot twice and "gloriously died on the field"; Major Carter, captains Brown, Taggart, and Croft, and lieutenants Brunson, O. W. Allen, Stevens, McCarley, Darrah, and Carter were wounded, besides many others killed and wounded, "a list of whom is hereto attached. Some have since died...".

2 pp. 32 cm x 20 cm. First and last p. or pp. missing. (216)
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n.d. "... to the foe, gallantly cheering his men to ... Liuet Hardwick A. A. A. Genl, had only ... the command the day before, fron sick leave, ... wounded, before the command was engaged. ... the engagement at Turner's Gap near Boons ... M. D., my Brigade in conjunction with Genl ... yton's was ordered forward, to report to Major ... D. H. Hill. I found Genl Hill at the Mountain ... & he conducted us in person, to the right of our ... & after giving the necessary orders, left, for other ... rts of the field. Brig Genl Ripley the next ... nior officer, was then left in command of the ... our Brigades, viz, Brig Genl G. B. Anderson's - his ... n - my Brigade & Genl Drayton's, in line from ... ight to left as enumerated. Before Drayton had ... ormed his line, Genl Ripley ordered the whole line to move by the right flank, & about this time, the enemy opened a heavy fire on Drayton"; writer, by moving to right, under Ripley's orders, had become separated at least 300 yards from Drayton's right; Ripley came by, and ordered writer to move by left flank into woods; writer's skirmishers, right wing of Georgia Regulars, under Captain Wayne, not having command to change direction, continued moving by the flank and uncovered writer's front; having moved some distance over mountainside, writer halted and sent forward to find Wayne, but could not, for reasons above given; finding that fire of enemy was more to left than front, writer changed front forward on left, and had left wing of Georgia Regulars, under direction of Colonel Magill, deployed as skirmishers; "& as I was in the act of advancing to find the enemy, ...".

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n.d. "... movement by the Brigades on my right and left, and as the hill near the crest was very difficult to ascend, he had time either to re-form or to bring up a second line, before we reached the top of the hill, and another repulse was the consequence. Troops never rallied more promptly, and without confusion or clamor"; while ammunition was being distributed near foot of hill, Colonel Kelly came up with his brigade and moved forward to the assault; 7th Mississippi, of writer's brigade, Colonel Bishop commanding, had some ammunition in cartridge boxes, and was ordered in with Kelly, to strengthen his command as much as possible; soon after, two Florida regiments, under Colonel Finley, also moved forward to Kelly's support; "It was now nearly night, and the importance of completing the days work, thus far so handsomely accomplished by the left wing, was apparent to all"; Kelly made vigorous attack and succeeded in occupying portion of heights from which he had driven the enemy; night put an end to further pursuit; every preparation made for renewal of conflict early next morning; at 11 P.M., Sep. 20, Major General Hindman, having received a contusion which disabled him for further service, sent for writer and turned over to him command of the division; writer's connection with the brigade ceased, and command devolved upon Col. J. H. Sharp, 44th Mississippi Regiment; "The light of the morning of the 21st disclosed the fact that the enemy had, under cover of darkness hastily withdrawn towards Chattanooga, from a field in which he had been so severely but justly punished"; in first charge after moving up to Gen. (Z. C.) Deas' line, which had been checked near base of range of wooded hills west of Chattanooga road, brigade captured 3 pieces of artillery, killed many cannoniers at their guns, and took others prisoners; further on, 41st Mississippi, writer's left regiment, captured battery of 5 guns, among which were several "five rifled pieces"; several stands of colors taken during the day; no note taken of number of prisoners captured by brigade; "They were merely ordered...".

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Note: The following separate indexs present the names of persons appearing on the casualty lists, muster rolls, visitors' and other records covered by the respective entries to which they refer.

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Beazley, C. C., Richmond Sharpshooters, Co. H, wounded
Carter, J., Central Guards, Co. I, killed
Coleman, C. G., Jr., Capt., "Fredks" Hall Grays, Co. G
Collins, E., Central Guards, Co. I, killed
Cone, T. W., Central Guards, Co. I, wounded
Crenshaw, G., Keysville Guards, Co. K, wounded
Edmonds, H., Central Guards, Co. I, wounded
Fitzgerald, J. P., Capt., Central Guards, Co. I
Foster, J., Central Guards, Co. I, killed
Harrison, W. F., Capt., Goochland Grays, Co. F
Hastings, T., Amelia Rifles, Co. C, wounded
Haygood, H. H., Brooklyn Grays, Co. E, killed
Haynes, William, Capt., Brooklyn Grays, Co. E
Hines, L., Central Guards, Co. I, wounded
King, John, Central Guards, Co. I, killed
Lacy, D., Central Guards, Co. I, wounded
Lock, T., Keysville Guards, Co. K, wounded
Lockett, G. W., Amelia Rifles, Co. C, killed
Mahoney, C., Keysville Guards, Co. K, killed
Mason, J. H., "Fredks" Hall Grays, Co. G, killed
Meeks, J. T., Louisa Grays, Co. D, killed
Moody, Sergeant, Goochland Grays, Co. F, wounded
Orsborne, R., Keysville Guards, Co. K, killed
Perkinson, J. E., Capt., Amelia Grays, Co. B
Phillips, S., Richmond Sharpshooters, Co. H, killed
Sanford, J. C., Louisa Grays, Co. D, wounded
Sargeant, W. J., Capt., Louisa Grays, Co. D
Scott, A. V., Capt., Amelia Rifles, Co. C
Smith, William, "Fredks" Hall Grays, Co. G, wounded
Tompkins, R. A., Capt., Richmond Sharpshooters, Co. H
Vass, P. P., Brooklyn Grays, Co. E, wounded
Venable, Sergeant, Central Guards, Co. I, killed
Walke, J. B., Amelia Grays, Co. B, wounded
Walke, James, Amelia Grays, Co. B, wounded
Walton, B. J, Capt., Louisa Rifles, Co. A
Walton, S. T, Capt., Keysville Guards, Co. K
Watthall, T. B., Amelia Grays, Co. B, killed
Womack, B. A., Central Guards, Co. I, wounded

B. Entry 8.

Adkins, James, Pvt., Co. G, killed
Alexander, Ed, Pvt., Co. B, wounded
Allen, S. C., Pvt., Co. B, seriously wounded
Bell, S. R., Capt., Co. C, killed
Blackard, J. V., Lt., King's Co., killed
Brewer, James M., Pvt., Co. E. seriously wounded
Britt, G. D., Co. B, seriously wounded
Brown, H. T., Capt., Co. G, killed
Brown, J. N., Lt., King's Co., mortally wounded
Brown, William, Sgt., Co. C, killed
Bruce, J., Pvt., Co. A, wounded
Butts, T. W., Pvt., King's Co., wounded
Byler, H., Pvt., Woodruff's Artillery, seriously wounded
Byrd, Richard, Pvt., Woodruff's Artillery, seriously wounded
Caldwell, G. N., Pvt., Co. A, wounded
Carr, D. B., Pvt., Co. G, killed
Carver, William, Pvt., Woodruff's Artillery, killed
Clarke, George R., Pvt., Co. G, seriously wounded
Clarke, John A., Pvt., Co. G, seriously wounded
Clemen, Joseph M., Pvt., Stuart's Co., wounded
Coleman, William, Pvt., Stuart's Co., seriously wounded
Corcoran, Captain, Co. I, wounded
Crawford, William, Pvt., Buchanan's Co., wounded
Cross, Homer, Pvt., Co. B, seriously wounded
Davis, Thomas, Pvt., Co. G, seriously wounded
De Shaso, John H., Pvt., Co. G, seriously wounded
Donahoe, Lieutenant, Co. I, seriously wounded
Dunne, H. C., Pvt., Co. A, wounded
Emmert, J. C., Pvt., Co. A. killed
Eulow, Francis, Pvt., Stuart's Co., seriously wounded
Evans, William, Buchannan's Co., wounded
Farmer, James, Pvt., King's Co., mortally wounded
Goodcheaux, H., Pvt., Co. A, killed
Graces, John H ., Pvt., King's Co., mortally wounded
Graff, Lewis, Pvt., Stuart's Co., seriously wounded
Griffith, B. H., Pvt., Co. E, wounded
Griffiths, Captain, Co. E
Hager, S. A., Pvt., Co. A, wounded
Hall, M. V., Pvt., King's Co., wounded
Harper, L. D., Pvt., Co. A, killed
Harris, J., Pvt., Co. A, wounded
Hart, Captain, Co. B
Hawkins, M., Pvt., Co. C, killed
Henry, M., Co. C, seriously wounded
Holderby, D., Pvt., Co. A, killed
Hopper, S., Pvt., Co. A, wounded
House, George, Co. C, missing
Howard, R., Pvt., Co. G, seriously wounded

Howell, James W., Pvt., Co. E, seriously wounded
Howks, Daniel, Pvt., Co. B, wounded
Inge, Lieutenant, Co. E, wounded
Kenedy, J., Pvt., Co. A, wounded
Kerby, Corporal, Co. I, wounded
Kidd, William, Co. B, wounded
King, James, Pvt., Stuart's Co., wounded
Knight, P. W., Pvt., Co. E, wounded
Langer, W. F. M., Pvt., Stuart's Co., wounded
Laughston, M. L., Sgt., Co. B, killed
Lawless, Rich., Pvt., Stuart's Co., seriously wounded
Lemmons, J. A., Co. E, wounded
Levy, Meyer, Pvt., Co. A, killed
Lovell, J. W., volunteer, King's Co., killed
Mauley, Robert, Pvt., King's Co., wounded
Mays, R. L., Pvt., King's Co., wounded
McCarthy, Private, Co. I, wounded
McCytur, R. S., Pvt., Co. E, killed
Mc Ginnus, J., Quartermaster, killed
Montgomery, Corporal, Stuart's Co., wounded
Moore, Elias, Commissary, wounded
Moreau, H. H., Pvt., Co. G, seriously wounded
Morris, T. O., Sgt., Co. A, dangerously wounded
Neal, J., Co. C, seriously wounded
Neal, J., Sgt., Co. G, wounded
Neal, Thomas, Pvt., Co. C, killed
Page, A., Pvt., Co. A, wounded
Parker, Private, Co. B, killed
Parks, R., Pvt., Co. A, wounded
Phillips, W. B., Ensign, Co. B, seriously wounded
Pollard, Jeff., Co. C, wounded
Pollit, James, Pvt., King's Co., mortally wounded
Pyatt, Jacob, Pvt., Buchanan's Co., mortally wounded
Pyatt, Miller, Pvt., Buchanan's Co., wounded
Ray, H. L., Pvt., Co. A, wounded
Reed, J. C., Musician, Co. A, wounded
Reynolds, J. T., Corp., Co. B, wounded
Rickman, W. E., Pvt., Co. A, dangerously wounded
Robinson, T., Co. C, wounded
Simms, Thomas H., Pvt., Co. B, dangerously wounded
Smith, H., Co. C, wounded
Smith, T. M., Pvt., Co. E, wounded
Sparks, Captain, Co. A
Steinson, Weiley, Pvt., Co. B, seriously wounded
Thomas, G., Pvt., Co. A, wounded
Tornbeaugh, Eli, Pvt., Co. E, wounded
Turburton, B., Pvt., Co. A, dangerously wounded
Vaughn, M. West., Corp., Stuart's Co., killed
Vaught, Henry, Pvt., Co. E, killed
Vinson, W. T., Sgt., Stuart's Co., seriously wounded
Wallace, John, Sgt., Co. G, seriously wounded

Walton, Joseph I., Pvt., Co. A, killed
Ward, John, Maj., wounded
Ward, Nick, Co. C, wounded
Warner, A. L., Co. B, seriously wounded
Warren, John, Pvt., King's Co., wounded
Washington, George L., Pvt., Buchanan's Co., wounded
Weaver, O. R., Lt., Woodruff's Artillery, killed
Willard, J., Musician, Co. A, wounded
Williams, William, Co. C, seriously wounded
Wilson, W. H., Pvt., Co. B, killed
Witfield, J. L., Corp., Co. G, seriously wounded
Woodson, R., Pvt., Co. A, killed
Worsham, George H., Corp., Co. B, dangerously wounded
Zager, J., Pvt., Co. A, dangerously wounded

C. Entry 24.

Anderson, Matt., Pvt., Co. E, wounded
Barry, John W., Pvt., Co. C, wounded
Davis, W. R., Pvt., Co. D, wounded
Dickson, W. C., Sgt., Co. A, wounded
Duncan, A. W., Pvt., Co. D, wounded
Gresham, Thomas, Pvt., Co. C, wounded
Herron, William, Pvt., Co. B, wounded
Horses
    Carpenter's, S. C., Pvt., Co. B, killed
    Gogey's, C. D., Pvt., Co. A, wounded and left on field
    Mayhew's, J. H., Pvt., Co. B, wounded
    Roberts', E. C., Pvt., Co. A, killed
    Suggs', S. W., Pvt., Co. A, wounded and left on field
    Taylor's, William, Pvt., Co. A, wounded and left on field
    White's, B. L., Pvt., Co. A, wounded and left on field
Kinchelor, Elias, Pvt., Co. C, wounded severely
Lesley, T. N., Pvt., Co. A, wounded
Morris, James M., Sgt., Co. E, wounded
Murphree, Aaron, Corp., Co. D, killed
Rogers, L. L., Pvt., Co. F, missing
Ruff, C. T., Sgt., Co. B, killed

D. Entry 49.

Aldisson, J. A.
Anshoot, Lieutenant
Archer, Colonel
Armstead, W. A.
Asberry, Captain
Atkinson, (first name unknown), and son
Barnard, Joseph A.
Barnard, L. J.
Barnett, Congressman
Barrington, W.
Barton, Fred, Capt., U. S. A.
Black, E. L., Maj.
Blair, D. I.
Boyle, (first name unknown)
Bradford, John, Lt.
Bradley, Colonel
Breare, Lieutenant
Bright, Captain
Brooke, J. E.
Brooks, J. E .
Brown, Colonel
Buckner, Major
Burley, B. G.
Byme, (first name unknown)
Cameron, Lieutenant Colonel
Carpenter, Major
Carrington, Samuel J.
Carroll, William
Chadwick, (first name unknown)
Chilton, Captain
Chisman, J. S.
Chresman, J. S.
Claybrooke, (first name unknown)
Cochran, Robert, Mrs., and 2 daughters
Comins, L. B., Lt.
Conan, John T.
Conway, Captain
Conway, Lieutenant
Corbett, James E.
Costing, M. C., Lt.
Coutre, Captain
Cowan, John T.
Cox, Captain
Crenshaw, (first name unknown)
Cummings, Captain
Cupp, Lieutenant, U. S. A.
Cushing, (first name unknown)
Daley, Lieutenant, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, U. S. A.
Dame, Captain
Davis, J. L., Col.
De Assnola, Colonel
De Bow, (first name unknown), wife, and sister
Derry, Captain
Ditzler, Reverend
Dolan, Captain
Drew, Lieutenant
Dunkler, Mrs.
Dunn, Lieutenant or Captain, 164th New York, U. S. A.
Edmunds, J. C., Maj., 32d Massachusetts Volunteers, U. S. A.
Edwards, Thomas A.
Ellis, Samuel B.
Exall, (first name unknown)
Fay, Captain
Fell, Joseph
Ficklin, S. W.
Ford, R. T.
Fox, Miss
French, William T.
Froburger, George
Fry, Colonel
Gallaher, (first name unknown)
Germond, I. M.
Gippon, M. G.
Goff, Major, U. S. A.
Gorf, Major
Gough, Major
Gray, H. W., Mrs.
Gray, Hyram
Greenwood, Colonel
Groaner, Colonel
Hall, Lieutenant
Hall, L. S., House of Delegates
Hamilton, (first name unknown)
Hammond, John S.
Handy, (first name unknown)
Hardie, Robert, Reverend
Harmond, J.
Hatfield, (first name unknown)
Hawse, (of Kentucky)
Heckman, General

Henchman, (first name unknown)
Henry, Lieutenant Colonel
Henry, John, Maj.
Hensley, William B., Capt.
Hoblitzell, F. S.
Hobson, Doctor
Hoge, James M.
Holcomb, Mrs.
Hollyday, G.
Holmes, Captain
Hudges, Reverend Doctor
H udgins, C. H.
Hudson, William M., Lt., U. S. A.
Hughes, Thomas
Huntley, Lieutenant
Hutchinson, James, Capt.
Johnson, Captain
Johnson, Bradley, Col.
Jones, C. W., Lt., 16th Pennsylvania Regiment, U. S. A.
Jones, J. W.
Jones, S. B.
Joslin, Captain
Kane, Colonel
Kelly, (first name unknown)
Kelly, B., Lt.
Kelly, C. T.
Kely, C. O., M.D.
Kirby, Lieutenant
Lawson, Colonel
Lee, Major
Lening, Lieutenant
Leonard, Michael
Libby, Luther
Litchford, Lieutenant Colonel
Loomis, Lieutenant
Lucas, Daniel
Lyle, Sergeant
Lyle, L. M.
Lyons, W. D., Lt.
Macawley, Alex.
Macgill, James
Macker, A., Capt.
Madon, Mrs.
Madon, P., U. S. A.
Magruder, R. W. and lady
Mallory, Stephen R.
Mansfield, Colonel
Manwill, John
McAdams, Lieutenant
McChispey, Captain
McCue, Colonel
McGodwin, Captain
McKee, Captain
McKee, Samuel, Capt.
McMachen, Sergeant
McMayon, A., Maj.
McNeil, Captain
McNiece, A., Lt.
Mitzer, Captain, U. S. A.
Mitzer, Henry
Monhead, W. H.
Nemert, Captain
Nind, F. F., Dr.
Norris, Lieutenant
Norris, Wilson
Owens, (first name unknown) and daughter
Owens, W. N., Maj., 1st Kentucky Cavalry
Page, George
Palmer, (first name unknown) and 2 ladies
Palmore, Lieutenant
Parker, E. B., Capt.
Patterson, Captain
Patton, Colonel
Patton, Lieutenant
Peck, Frederick
Pettigrew, Rev. William J., and family
Pollock, Robert, Capt., U. S. A.
Polsley, Colonel, 8th Virginia Cavalry, "Fed"
Polster, A.
Potts, Joseph H., Lt.
Powell, (first name unknown)
Pryor, Mrs.
Quincy, Major
Randolph, Captain
Randolph, Wallis
Rankin, Lieutenant
Ratcliffe, Daniel
Reed, Thomas, Capt., U. S. A.
Rhett, Ed. C.
Rhodes, W. L.
Rives, J. H., Capt.
Robb, Captain
Roberts, (first name unknown)
Roberts, Willis
Robinson, Captain
Robinson, A. C., Dr.
Robson, Thomas
Rodgers, J. V.

D. Entry 49. (Cont'd)

Rogers, Captain
Rogers, C. C.
Roison, James
Rose, Colonel
Rudcliff, (first name unknown)
Sanderson, Colonel
Schell, Captain
Schrader, von, Colonel
Scommon, General
Shanks, J. A.
Simpson, N.
Small, Lieutenant, 6th Maryland Regiment
Smith, Thomas, Maj.
Spaulding, Lieutenant
Spaulding, W. H., 3d New Hampshire Cavalry, U. S. A.
Spencer, Captain
Stanton, Lieutenant
Sweeney, Major
Thompson, Ann
Tilgleman, (first name unknown)
Todd, H. B., Dr.
Tompkins, C. Q.
Trescurthmell, L. H.
Trippe, N. H.
Turner, John, Lt.
Turner, John, Jr.
Tuscuthick, Lieutenant, 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry, U. S. A.
Tyler, Lieutenant
Van Anda, Major, U. S. A.
Van Dolsen, W.
Waters, Gillan
Wheatley, Lucien
White, Captain
White, C. K.
White, C. W., Capt.
Whittington, Captain
Williams, (first name unknown)
Williams, Lieutenant
Williams, Charles
Williamson, J. B.
Wing, Lieutenant Colonel
Wing, J. H.
Wood, Thomas
Woodall, Theodore
Woodward, T. J. O.

E. Entry 67.

Albert, C. L., Munday's servant
Banks, G. W., witness
Barnes, Mourning
Cabell, J. L., Surg., witness
Cave, Martha
Charles, W. H. Southall's servant
Charley, C. L. Munday's servant
Cooper, Susan
Daniel, Thomas Wood's servant
Davis, I. S., witness
Dolly, William J. Fife's servant
Dorcas, Mary A. Johnson's servant
Drew, Thomas
Earley, Eve
Eliza, R. T. Barksdale's servant
Everett, Ann
Halestock, Fanny
Harding, C. L. Munday's servant
Henry, E. R. Watson's servant
Jenkins, Norman
Jerry, Samuel Leitch's servant
Joe, John W. Chewing's servant
Kity, Mary A. Johnson's servant
Lucy, Mary A. Johnson's servant
Lucy, Mary B. Ball's servant
Martin, Reubin
Martin, W. R.
Miller, A. H.
Moon, Frances
Moorman, Charlotte
Munday, C. L., witness
Phillip, George Slaughter's servant
Rives, Riland, E. R. Watson's servant
Rives, Susan
Scott, Fanny
Scott, Rachel
Shelton, John
Slaughter, Thomas J., witness
Stuart, H. L., witness
Walker, Rachel
Wilson, T. C. Bowen's servant
Young, Eliza
Young, Samuel

Supplementary Name Indexes

F. Entry 68.

Caldwell, R. J., Co. H, 37th Virginia
Click, William, Co. D, 37th Virginia
Closs, T. O., Co. G, 4th Texas
Dowdy, C., Co. D, 42d Virginia
Elmore, J. H., Co. B, 59th Virginia
Hanks, J. T., Co. B, 59th Virginia
Hundley, Wiley T., Co. I, 21st Virginia
Hyett, S. J. T., Co. G, 59th Virginia
Jackson, W. J., Co. B, 59th Virginia
Jester, J. H., Co. E, 3d Arkansas
Jones, E. S., Co. A, 37th Virginia
Keddle, J. D., Co. E, 3d Arkansas
Malone, E. W., Co. B, 59th Virginia
Mathews, H. H., Co. K, 8th Florida
McFaddin, J. H., Co. C, 37th Virginia
Moss, Thomas K., Co. F, 5th Alabama
Powers, S. H., Co. F, 37th Virginia
Rantay, F., Co. D, 8th Florida
Smith, Thomas J., Co. C, 11th Alabama
Thetford, W. F., Co. B, 11th Alabama
Thomas, J. C., Co. H, 37th Virginia
Tribble, B. F., Co. D, 3d Arkansas
Turner, W. L., witness
Verner, J., Co. C, 9th Alabama

G. Entry 70.

Allison, Richard T.
Black, John
Briggs, G. W.
Carlton, J.
Cook, Charles
Corbell, J. D.
Dickinson, J. M. G.
Dismore, J. A.
Farrar, S. G.
Fleetwood, W. M.
Freeman, E. H.
Frobel, B. W.
Gardner, T. E.
Garnett, James M.
Gayle, P. A.
Greenhow, S. C.
Hash, Jackson B.
James, R. O.
Jessee, W. T.
Lewis, Benjamin
Lewis, William B.
Lownes, Charles D.
Lownes, E. S.
Lynch, C. N.
Machen, J. P.
Maddux, R. G.
Marshall, Rev. C. K.
Maury, R. H. & Co.
McRae, A.
Morehead, John M.
Morsley, G.
Murran, J. M.
Murray, J. M.
Perkins, J.
Pleasants, W. M., M. D.
Pugh, William R.
Read, Robert A.
Reves, Jessie A.
Reves, John
Robinson, W. A.
Sandige, J. M.
Silverman, W.
Turner, George
Turner, J. W.
Tyler, J. W.
Vaden, J. B.
Wade, J. C.
Waltham, C.
Waugh, James P.
Weiseger, J. H.
Winder, J. H., Gen.
Winston, J. Sutton

H. Entry 73.

Anderson, George W.
Anderson, John T.
Bailey, Thomas J.
Berryville
Casswell, W. A., Surg.
Fletcher, N. P.
Fox, Thomas H.
Garnett, Theodore S.
Gregory, John R.
Hanover Academy hospital

H. Entry 73. (Cont'd)

Hanover Junction hospital
Herndon, Z. B., Asst. Surg.
Kearsley, G. W. T., Maj.
Lee, Robert E., Gen.
March, L. G.
Meade, Nathaniel B.
Moffett, S. H., Surg.
Mum, Gilbert S.
Nulton, J. H.
Ramey, Franklin
Sears, J. W., Surg.
Southern Telegraph Co.
Spearman, John E., Capt.
Virginia Central Railroad
Winston, E.
Worlledge, W. B.
Young, Benjamin

I. Entry 79

Aviratt, John A.
Best, Council
Boone, B. T.
Brame, J. M.
Cuddington, M. C.
Dyer, Isham R.
Fields, Jeremiah
Howell, L. D.
Hummell, Lewis
Jones, George C.
Jones, James S.
McLacklan, A.
Moye, M. T.
Parker, Alston Z.
Parker, G. W.
Parmelee, Charles
Peacock, William R.
Robinson, R. B.
Robinson, Thomas M.
Silvester, W. W.
Somerville, E. M.
Southerland, Alsa
Southerland, C. C.
Southerland, John D.
Thompson, William B.
Ward, S. G.
Washington, Richard
Watson, William

J. Entry 94.

Bobbitt, Thomas E., Pvt.
Brinkley, Henry, Pvt.
Byerly, John F., Pvt.
Carrick, J. F., Sgt.
Clinard, F. C., Sgt.
Clodfetter, William, Pvt.
Eccles, F. M., Sgt.
Fesebou, B. L., Sgt.; home on furlough; leg amputated
Ford, W. F., Corp.
Grubb, Andrew, Corp.
Iver, J. D., Sgt., died May 5, 1863, of wounds received at battle of Fredericksburg
Johnson, W. A., Corp.
Leach, J. M., Enlistment Officer
Matten, Colonel, Enlistment Officer
McNuly, Captain, Paymaster
Morgan, George J., Pvt., died May 26, 1863, of wounds received at battle of Fredericksburg
Oakes, J. P., Lt.
Pack, David, Quartermaster
Parness, E. P., Pvt., killed in battle of Fredericksburg, May 4, 1863
Powers, L. E., Lt.
Smith, Ed. W., Corp.
Watkins, F. M., home on wounded furlough
West, Captain, Paymaster

K. Entry 104.

Adams, Jesse E.
Coleman, R. L.
Davis, M. D.
Dillard, John J.
Dox, H. N.
Ellis, C. L.
Gannaway, James M.
Goodwin, T. J. M.
Hill, W. R.
Irvine, Will A.
Kent, William
Millner, J. M.
Morriss, B. P.
Mosby, William H.
Reocker, D. H.
Richeson, Samuel
Shrader, John J.
Smith, H. E.
Taliaferro, N. C.
Wortham, Samuel R.

L. Entry 108.

Bolling, John E.
Bolling, T.
Booth, W. C.
Boroles, Henry
Clay, James H.
Coleman, A.
Coleman, C.
Coleman, N. L.
Coleman, R.
Coleman, R. A.
Easley, W. D.
Featherston, Ed. A., J. P.
Fouelkes, Add
Gills, John
Green, D. L.
Gregory, H. C.
Gunn, D. C.
Harris, John
Jones, Paul
Loving, S. B. R.
Moore, T. D.
Norfleet, William G.
Phillips, John
Pill, Robert W.
Quarles, W. N.
Ritefford, J.
Robertson, George L.
Scott, H. T.
Steger, W. H.
Willson, Joseph B.
Worsham, William

M. Entry 113.

Beall, J. H.
Clark, W. H.
Cohen, Solomon, Postmaster, Savannah, Chatham County, Ga.
De Lorme, A. A., Postmaster, Darien, McIntosh County, Ga.
Dean, Henry
Dillon, D. J., Postmaster, Doctortown, Wayne County, Ga.
Edge, Jacob
Fleming, W. A., Postmaster, McIntosh, Liberty County, Ga.
Goldwire, J. J., Postmaster, Valoosta, Ga.
Goldwire, J. O., late Postmaster, Valoosta, Ga.
Gumand, R. H., Postmaster, King's Ferry, Nassau County "(old Co.)", Fla.
Harrison, T. D.
Howell, W. E.
Hurd, George, Postmaster, Scarboro, Scriven County, Ga.
Ives, Norman M.
Jones, J. B., Postmaster, Herndon, Burke County, Ga.
King, J. P.
Kitterer, P., Postmaster, Holmesville, Appling County, Ga.
Lattimore, S. H.

M. Entry 113. (Cont'd)

Lewis, T. M.
McCall, George
McCall, Philip G.
McMillan, Hector
McRae, E.
Miller, J. N., Postmaster, Watthomville, Liberty County, Ga.
Naylor, T. J.
Patrick, J. J.
Richardson, Samuel T.
Robinson, A. L.
Savannah Morning News
Smith, D. B.
Surrency, S. D., Postmaster, Nattook, Fatnall County, Ga.
Ward, N. B.
Woods, J. W.

N. Entry 116.

Boroughs, M. W.
Burton, James
Christian, Eliza
Cotton, John F.
Deberry, [illegible].
Gains, Mary
Garris, E. J.
Hall, John
Hearne, Selby
Henderson, Lewis
Lilly, James M.
Lomax, Wesly
McRae, Mary
Reeves, D. M.
Rupell, Nelson
Smith, R.

O. Entry 160.

Anderson, James H.
Angel, C. J.
Angel, J. R.
Barr, Thomas M.
Blanton, Edward A., J. P.
Booth, W. C., J. P.
Brazeal, G. H.
Carter, H. D.
Chapman, G. W.
Coleman, E. H.
Craddock, C.
Craddock, Paul
Dalby, William G., M. D.
Evans, M. F. T.
Farley, William P.
Farrar, F. R.
Farrar, R. E.
Fretwell, W. W.
Gills, John L.
Gills, Robert
Gills, William A.
Harris, Lewis E.
Hastings, George
Hendrick, T. S.
Huskins, A., sheriff elect
Jeter, R. T.
Johnson, George W.
Justien, D. C.
Mann, N. G.
Meadow, D. M.
Millet, William M.
Moore, J. C.
Morriss, John D.
Noble, J. S.
Noble, M. F.
Overton, Benjamin
Perkinson, J. E.
Pillow, Benjamin F.
Robertson, E. C.
Scott, A. V.
Scott, George C., M. D.
Sear, Samuel R.
Smithey, N. B.
Southall, F. W.
Southern, Jospeh W.
Vaughan, Robert T.

O. Entry 160. (Cont'd)

Wade, William
Watkins, John W.
Wetrin, Thomas E.
Whitworth, Thomas C., J. P.
Wood, E.
Wright, E. P.
Wright, George
Wright, James
Wright, Joseph E.

P. Entry 161.

Alexander, G. W.
Alexander, R. D.
Allen, D.
Barry, J. M.
Blythe, T. N.
Campbell, Cyrus F.
Davenport, J. W.
Davidson, A. B.
Davidson, John R.
Elliott, G.
Garrison, William G.
Gatlin, J. D.
Harris, Josiah
Harry, J. F.
Harry, William B.
Henderson, J. A., Gaston County
Henderson, Robert
Houston, J. N.
Hunter, R. B.
Huston, M. N.
Hutchinson, C. L.
Kerns, James H.
Kerns, Thomas
Lawing, George A.
Lawing, W. P.
Linebargen, Eli, Gaston County
McAulay, E. A.
McIntosh, A.
Newbold, Charles H.
Pharr, T. C., the Rev.
Ralsom, W. B.
Rankin, Samuel
Ransom, A.
Roggers, R. A.
Sample, William A.
Stewart, T. A.
Vance, William H.
Whitley, R. D.
Williams, J. H.
Wilson, Isaac
Wilson, John

Q. Entry 173.

Alexandria
Barksdale, (first name unknown)
Claiborne, Major
Clark, (first name unknown)
Crenshaw, James R.
Crenshaw, L. D.
Culpeper
Dunlop, Moncure & Co.
Gallepo Mills
Lexington
Lynchburg
Manchester, Va.
McCance, Thomas W.
McCantz, Thomas B.
McRae, (first name unknown)
Moncure & Co.
Noland, (first name unknown)
Northrop, Colonel
Orange County
Petersburg
Porter, John A.
Seddon, John C., Secretary of War
South American markets
Warwick, Abraham

R. Entry 215.

Allen, Lieutenant, 14th South Carolina Volunteers, wounded
Barnes, Dixon, Col., 12th South Carolina Volunteers, wounded
Bingham, Lieutenant, 12th South Carolina Volunteers, wounded
Bondon, R. L., Capt., 13th South Carolina Volunteers, wounded
Bookter, Captain, 12th South Carolina Volunteers, wounded
Brockman, B. T., Maj., 13th South Carolina Volunteers, wounded
Brown, Captain, 14th South Carolina Volunteers, wounded
Carter, Lieutenant, 14th South Carolina Volunteers, wounded
Copeland, Lieutenant, 13th South Carolina Volunteers, wounded
Crooker, Lieutenant, 13th South Carolina Volunteers, wounded
Cuthran, Lieutenant, Orr's Rifles, wounded
Dornin, Lieutenant, 12th South Carolina Volunteers, wounded
Dunlop, Lieutenant, 12th South Carolina Volunteers, wounded
Edwards, O. E., Col., 13th South Carolina Volunteers, wounded
Eichelberger, P. A., Capt., 13th South Carolina Volunteers, wounded
Farron, T. S., Lt. Col., 13th South Carolina Volunteers, wounded
Felloes, Lieutenant, 13th South Carolina Volunteers, wounded
Grier, Lieutenant, 13th South Carolina Volunteers, wounded
Grist, Captain, 12th South Carolina Volunteers, wounded
Gwinn, Lieutenant, 12th South Carolina Volunteers, wounded
Hankle, Lieutenant, 12th South Carolina Volunteers, wounded
Ledbetter, D. A., Lt. Col., Orr's Rifles, killed
Marshall, J. Foster, Col., Orr's Rifles, killed
McCorkle, Lieutenant Colonel, 12th South Carolina Volunteers, wounded
McCready, E., Lt. Col., 1st South Carolina Volunteers, wounded
McGowan, S., Col., 14th South Carolina Volunteers, wounded
Meetze, G. W., Capt., 13th South Carolina Volunteers, wounded
Robertson, Lieutenant, 14th South Carolina Volunteers, wounded
Rollins, Lieutenant, 12th South Carolina Volunteers, wounded
Sharpe, Lieutenant, 12th South Carolina Volunteers, wounded
Stuckey, Captain, 14th South Carolina Volunteers, wounded
Thode, Lieutenant, 12th South Carolina Volunteers, wounded
Thorn, Lieutenant, 13th South Carolina Volunteers, wounded
White, Lieutenant, 12th South Carolina Volunteers, wounded

PUBLICATIONS OF THE HISTORICAL RECORDS SURVEY IN MASSACHUSETTS

Note: Except where noted, all volumes are published at the state headquarters of the Historical Records Survey, Sharp School, Pinckney & Anderson Streets, Boston, Mass.

Abstract and Index of the Records of the Inferiour Court of Pleas (Suffolk County Court) Held at Boston, 1680-1698, (iii, 224 pp., mim., 1940).

American Portraits, 1620-1825, Found in Massachusetts, 2 vols., (iv, 254 pp. and 318 pp., mult. dupl., May, 1939).

Brief History of the Town of Braintree in Massachusetts, 1640-1940, compiled and written for the Tercentenary Committee, Marion Sophia Arnold, ed., (64 pp., Boston, Thomas Todd Co., 1940).

Calendar of the General Henry Knox Papers in the Boston Public Library, (ii, 19 pp., mult. dupl., May, 1939).

Calendar of the Letters of Charles Robert Darwin to Asa Gray, (vii, 148 pp., mult. dupl., December, 1939).

Calendar of the Ryder Collection of Confederate Archives at Tufts College, (v, 168 pp., mim., 1940).

Diary and Journal, 1755-1807, of Seth Metcalf, (iii, 31 pp., mult. dupl., October, 1939).

Description of the Manuscript Collections of the Massachusetts Diocesan Library, (ii, 81 pp., mult. dupl., February, 1939).

Guide to Manuscript Depositories in Massachusetts, (ii, 160 pp., mim., September, 1939).

Index to the Hampshire Gazette, 1786-1937, 3 vols., (vii, 217, 213, and 295 pp., mim., May, 1939).

Index to the Proclamations of Massachusetts, 1620-1936, 2 vols., (xvii, 200 and 153 pp., mim., April, 1937).

Inventory to the County Archives of Massachusetts, No. 5, Essex County, (ii, 370 pp. mim., December, 1937).

Inventory of the Town and City Archives of Massachusetts, (Series)

No. 6 Franklin County

Vol. III Buckland (ii, 74 pp. mim., 1940)

No. 7 Hampden County

Vol. V Chicopee, (xi, 296 pp. mult. dupl., and mim., October, 1939).

List of Publications

Inventory of the Town and City Archives of Massachusetts, (Series) (Cont'd)

No. 11 Norfolk County

Vol. I Avon, (ii, 83 pp. mult. dupl., May, 1939).
Vol. II Bellingham, (ii, 76 pp. mult. dupl., August, 1939).
Vol. IV Brookline, (v, 348 pp. mult. dupl., 1940).

No. 13 Suffolk County

Vol. I, Part 5 Boston (v, 356 pp. mult. dupl., 1940)

No. 14 Worcester County

Vol. III Auburn, (iii, 89 pp. mim., February, 1940).
Vol. IV Barre, (iii, 132 pp. mim., 1940).

Sketch of History and Government (reprints for use of public schools)

No. 6 Franklin County

Vol. III Buckland (ii, 36 pp. mim. 1940).

No. 11 Norfolk County

Vol. IV Brookline (ii, 74 pp. mult. dupl., 1940).

No. 14 Worcester County

Vol. IV Barre (ii, 45 pp. mim. 1940).